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HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, MARCH 20 1903—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2471.

HOUSE HAD SHORT WORKING SESSION

The Speaker Killed Off Some Freak Bills and Admonished a Freak Legislator.

The House had a short session yesterday, and did little, taking an adjournment at noon to give the special committee in charge of the county bill a chance to work on that measure. What that committee can do in a day—or in the half a day—is a question, but it is apparent that a great deal is expected. The Speaker, while the House was in session in the forenoon, got a chance to effectually kill one of the many fool bills that have been sprung on the confiding members, and promptly took it. Also he got a chance to sit upon the effervescent Mr. Kupihea, and took that, too. Mr. Kupihea, however, has a good many of the qualities of a cork—and among them is the quality that he will not stay down.

The Senate labored a full day, and made some progress in the morning with the county bill. In the afternoon, however, the Dimond gas franchise came up for discussion, and the lid got off the retort and the place was full of hot air the whole time. It ended, however, in the passage of the bill giving the franchise to Dimond and his associates to second reading after Senator McCandless had made a fight to have the franchise put up at auction and sold at an upset price of \$10,000.

IN THE HOUSE

And once again, yesterday morning, the House wasted almost an hour in the reading and translation of its minutes. Speaker Beckley was not on hand, and Knudsen called the House to order, but the Speaker came in later.

The following message from Governor Dole was read and referred to the special committee on the Chinese fund: "The Act of Congress providing a government for the Territory of Hawaii repealed part 6 of chapter 93 of the penal laws and act 68 of the session laws of 1898, relating to the restriction of Chinese immigration."

"The repealed laws made provision among other things for the payment of certain amounts to the Board of Immigration out of the wages of each Chinese laborer admitted under the authority of such laws, such money to be deposited by the Board of Immigration in the Postal Savings Bank and to be used in paying the passage of such laborer out of the country or as a laborer in sugar or rice mills."

"Under the provisions of the Organic Act, the said Postal Savings Bank has been closed out and the said fund paid to the government, which has, since that time, administered such fund separately from the finances of the government, and has from time to time purchased tickets for the passage from the country of the persons entitled to such moneys out of the amounts due them respectively, and paid them the balance."

"There is not now, nor has there been since the Organic Act went into effect, any law for the custody and disposition of such funds, which at the present time amount to \$155,546.70."

"I recommend appropriate legislation for the custody and disposition of this fund."

SANFORD B. DOLE.

Executive Chamber, March 19, 1903.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

The printing committee reported, and a number of reports from the public improvements committee were read, as follows:

On Mr. Purdy's resolution for \$4,000 for a rock crusher for Hamakua; laid on the table to be considered with the appropriation bill. The committee recommends \$6,000 for portable crusher as well as stone roller.

On Mr. Wright's resolution for \$9,000 for rock crushers in Kona and Kohala; laid on the table to be considered with the appropriation bill. The committee recommends that the amount be inserted in the appropriation bill.

On Mr. Purdy's resolution for \$3,000 for a bridge over Hillawe stream, Waipio, Hawaii; laid on the table to be considered with the appropriation bill. The committee makes the following statement: "The resolution calls for a 75-foot long and 20-foot span bridge, including mason work. Your committee recommends that this resolution be amended to read as follows: '\$3,000 for a 75-foot span and 16-foot roadway bridge.'"

On Mr. Pall's resolution for \$6,000 for steam roller and rock crusher at Lahaina, Maui; laid on the table to be considered with the appropriation bill. The committee makes the following statement: "On recommendation of Mr. Campbell, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, your committee recommends that both these items be asked for be inserted in the loan or appropriation bill."

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

On Mr. Pall's resolution for \$30,000 for repairing and building bridges from Waikanae to Kamananui and from Kamananui to Waialua sugar mill (\$27,000), and for macadamizing the road from Haleiwa Hotel to Alamuaiki bridge, Waialua (\$3,000); laid on the table to be considered with the appropriation bill. The committee recommends the insertion of both the items in the appropriation bill, being assured by the Assistant Superintendent of Public Works as necessary.

On Mr. Long's resolution for \$10,000 for a road into Palolo valley, beginning from the Waialae road; laid on the table to be considered with the appropriation bill. The committee begs leave

to amend as follows: "\$6,000 in improvements on government roads in Palolo valley."

On Mr. Hala's resolution for various amounts for repairing roads, reconstructing bridges, wharves, etc., on Maui; laid on the table to be considered with the appropriation bill. The following items are recommended: \$6,000 for reconstructing bridges in the District of Hana; \$5,000 for repairing road from Hana to Kailua; \$3,000 for repairing road from Kipahulu to Kahikunui; \$2,500 for widening and constructing carriage road from Waiauani to Keanae; \$5,000 for widening government road 16 feet from the Kea bridge (mauka) down to the Keanae landing. The item \$3,000 for wharf at Keanae landing is amended to read as follows: "For findings and buoys for the island of Maui, including the Keanae landing at \$3,000, \$5,000." The committee recommends that the following item be referred to the committee on education: "For a one-room addition to the school house at Keanae, \$1,000."

KUPIHEA SUPPRESSED.

The miscellaneous committee reported to the effect that the bill providing for carrying lights on bicycles at night should be amended so as to include the entire Territory in its scope.

Andrade offered a resolution for the appointment of a conference committee of five to meet a like committee from the Senate for the consideration of bills passed in both houses. Beckley said he had authority under a former resolution to appoint a conference committee of three, but had no official knowledge that the Senate had acted. Andrade said the Senate was about to appoint a conference committee, and then Chillingworth offered as a substitute a concurrent resolution calling for a conference committee of ten, five from each House, and this was adopted.

Jaeger introduced a bill to authorize H. M. von Holt and his associates to build a railway on the island of Kauai, and it passed to first reading by title.

Andrade gave notice of the introduction of three bills amendatory of the code, and they were passed to first reading by title. Harris introduced a bill to regulate and inspect the erection of buildings in Honolulu. Kealawa introduced a resolution for the appropriation of \$2,400 for salary for the clerk and interpreter in the circuit court at Hilo. It went to the public expenditures committee.

Kaniho introduced a bill that the Territory acquire by purchase the springs of Kaikani and Kahuawai, in Pauao Valley, together with the waters thereof, and it was passed to first reading by title.

Kupihea leaped to his feet with something else while this matter was in process of disposition, and was called to order sharply by the Speaker. "Next time," said Beckley, "you will be ordered out of the House."

FOOL BILL KILLED.

Then Kupihea got the floor and introduced a bill to regulate plumbers and plumbing, which passed first reading by title. Incidentally to this, he was again ordered by the Speaker to sit down.

Next he introduced a concurrent resolution asking that all persons who had been made homeless by the bubonic plague fires should be given quarters, rent free, in Kailua detention camp. Referred to the special committee on the Kailua camp.

Paele gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill exempting from the payment of personal taxes all persons who had voted at the general election of 1901.

The Speaker said that the fact that members of the House were barred, by law, from voting on matters in which they had pecuniary interest, as they would have in a bill of this character, all of them being voters, made the consideration of such a measure impossible, and that killed one fool bill.

TROUBLE FOR SOMEBODY.

Kumalae then proceeded to make trouble for somebody by introducing the following resolution:

IROQUOIS ORDERED TO MIDWAY

To Reach the Island About Middle of May.

The cable will be completed about the middle of June, coming to Honolulu from the west.

Captain Rodman, of the Iroquois, received a cablegram yesterday from George G. Ward, vice-president of the Pacific Commercial Cable Company, asking him to meet the company's cable ship at Midway Island about the middle of May. It had been the intention of the Navy Department to send Captain Rodman in the Iroquois to Guam, to make some soundings about 300 miles northwest of that island, so that the cable company could avoid the Nero deep in laying the cable, but the cablegram from Mr. Ward received yesterday conveyed the information that his company had all the soundings that were wanted, and that it would not therefore be necessary to take the Iroquois to Guam.

It was desired, however, that Captain Rodman and his ship should meet the big cable ship at Midway, and the work of laying the cable between Honolulu and Manila is evidently to proceed at once, as it was desired that he be at Midway not later than the middle of May, to lay down buoys for the cable people there, to aid them in making a landing, and to give them whatever other assistance may be in his power.

Clearly it is the intention of the cable people to work eastward from Manila to Guam, thence to Midway Island, and from that remote point in the Pacific to Honolulu, thereby completing the chain.

More than that, the Navy Department has had Midway Island turned over to its care by the government, and it is probable that it will fall to the lot of Captain Rodman to establish a government there. That will make it one more station in the naval establishment in the Pacific, and it is just possible, also, that the Iroquois may be ordered to remain there for an indefinite time.

"Whereas, There have been discrepancies of money in the Public Works Department whereby the government of the Territory of Hawaii is injured to the total of such discrepancies, and

"Whereas, It has been brought to the knowledge of this House that the Deputy Auditor was in charge of the auditing of the books and receipts of the said Department of Public Works, and

"Whereas, The auditing of said books and receipts were not systematically audited and thereby showed neglect and remissness in said Deputy Auditor's work, and

"Whereas, Through the neglect and remissness of said Deputy Auditor in his duty made it possible for misappropriations of said money; therefore be it

"Resolved, By the House of Representatives that it has no longer any confidence in said Deputy Auditor."

FAVOR FAIR PLAY.

Kupihea moved the adoption of the resolution, and got a second, but Kumalae could not be cut off from making a speech that easy, and he proceeded to make it, scoring the accused official and calling for his resignation. Then the resolution was referred to a special committee, on motion of Harris, calling for fair play, consisting of Harris, Fernandez and Kumalae. The committee will investigate the matter, and give the Deputy Auditor a hearing.

Kaniho introduced a resolution, which was adopted, asking for the placing of an electric light in front of his house and that of Pula. He said it was very dark there at night, and he had heard rocks strike the wall as he passed along on his way home, and he was afraid somebody had been throwing at him. He wanted protection.

Vida gave notice of the introduction of a bill as follows:

"An act to provide for the publication of one volume of the reports of the decisions of the United States District Court for the Territory of Hawaii; an act to provide for a home or homes for non-leprous children of leprous parents and to provide for the maintenance of the same."

Then the House, on motion, adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock to give the special committee a chance to consider the county bill.

IN THE SENATE

The Senate spent considerable time yesterday forenoon in the consideration of the Appropriation bill and made good headway with the items.

Senator Cecil Brown presented the report of the special committee of the County bill. It was recommended that the pay of supervisors be \$50 per month to be paid out of county funds. The committee recommended the salaries of the County officers as follows:

A Year
Sheriff of the County of Oahu.....\$3,000
Sheriff of the County of Maui..... 2,000
Sheriff of the County of East Hawaii..... 2,000
Sheriff of the County of West Hawaii..... 2,000

(Continued on page 8.)

ORIENTAL DIPLOMAT NOW HERE

The New Minister From China Is on Korea.

"I can follow no better example at Washington than that of my predecessor, Minister Wu," said the new Chinese Minister to Washington, Sir Liang Cheng Tung, to a representative of the Advertiser yesterday. Sir Liang, with his suite, is passing through Honolulu on the Korea en route to the scene of his duties.



SIR LIANG-CHEN-TUNG.

His future diplomatic duties, and was the guest yesterday of Acting Chinese Consul Goo Kim, being given a reception at the quarters of the Chinese Club of merchants on King street in the afternoon, a drive to the points of interest about the city later, and a more formal reception at the Consulate in the evening. At the merchants' reception, in fact, every Chinese who came was welcome to shake hands with the Minister, and many availed themselves of the privilege. He was a true Oriental in his greeting of his people, and that is a true diplomat, pleasant, courteous, affable to all, with a face that betrayed high intellect, or just nothing at all, as suited his humor or the purpose of the moment. That he is a man of deep learning, after both the Chinese and the western manner, is apparent in a moment when he talks—and his English is perfect.

"I can follow no better example than that of Minister Wu," he said. "He tried to educate the American people out of their prejudice against my countrymen as a race. Of course I realize that the Americans will never permit the unrestricted coming of Chinese laborers. Nobody desires that. I do not think it would be wise, if they did. But the American government and American statesmen have shown the most friendly spirit toward China in the troubled times of the last three years, and I hope much from that. I will maintain friendly relations, and will try to do what I can, along the lines marked out by Minister Wu, to secure an amelioration of existing laws. I know what unrestricted immigration would mean, and I realize how much this is an issue with the American people, and with American politicians. I will do what I can, but do not expect to do too much. It is a question of hoping."

Asked concerning the renewal of the Boxer troubles, reported especially from Canton, Sir Liang said: "The Canton trouble was not at all serious. I was there at the time of its occurrence. Canton is my home. There were a few arrests, and that ended it. Really, it was a disturbance and a very slight one, fomented by a mob—without leadership and without organization. There was nothing else to it. But it might have been serious, if there had been leaders."

"No; it was not the work of the followers of Kang Yu Wei. It is most unjust to him to say that. It was another faction altogether that caused the trouble. But there has been and I think will be no renewal of the Boxer troubles. China is at peace with the world, and will remain at peace. The newspapers are printing stories of renewed outbreaks, but I think they are only taking advantage of the general public ignorance concerning China to amuse their readers."

In the suite of the new Minister are Y. W. Cheong, Chang Cheung, S. T. Chu, C. C. Chun and B. S. Chun. Besides these, there is also Chong Jock Fan, who will remain in Honolulu and, in due time, will be commissioned as the new Chinese Consul here. Goo Kim will continue to hold the position of Vice Consul.

A four-ton piece of metal, being removed from the Arizona yesterday, fell and crushed the feet of a Japanese laborer.

MORE BIG SHIPS FOR PACIFIC MAIL

Purchase of Two 15,000 Ton Liners For the Honolulu and Oriental Trade.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

PHILADELPHIA, March 19.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has bought two 15,000 ton steamers to ply between San Francisco, Honolulu and the Orient.

The above cablegram does not state whether "fifteen thousand tons" is displacement, carrying capacity, or registered tonnage. If it were the latter those two vessels would be larger than any now afloat. If it means displacement the two new ones are smaller than the Korea or Siberia but if it means carrying capacity the new vessels are 3,000 tons larger than the Korea or Siberia as those vessels each have 12,000 tons' carrying capacity. Long ago it was rumored that the Pacific Mail Company would replace the present Occidental & Oriental line by buying vessels of the White Star line, the O. and O. liners being put into the Panama service. The White Star line has several vessels in the trade between London and Australia, via Cape Town, of the above mentioned size and also some large freighters running to New York from Liverpool of the same size and it is possible that the Pacific Mail Company's purchase was of two vessels from the White Star line.

Gold Bar Disappears.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 19.—A gold bar consigned to Buffalo and worth \$20,000 has disappeared from the custody of the express company. It is believed to have been stolen here.

A Coal Mine Fatality.

HALIFAX, March 19.—In a Nova Scotia coal mine explosion four men were killed. The damage to property amounts to half a million dollars.

Canal Digging Syndicate.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—A syndicate is organizing here to dig the Panama canal at an estimated cost of \$145,000,000.

Sentenced for Treason.

MANILA, March 19.—Jose Javier, convicted of treason, has been sentenced to five years in prison and a fine of \$5,000.

Cranks Threaten Odell.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 19.—Governor Odell is now guarded by detectives owing to the threats of cranks.

To Fight Labor Unions.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—California mine-owners have organized to fight the labor unions.

Six Miners Killed.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., March 19.—Six miners were killed here today in a runaway of coal cars.

Afternoon Dispatches From Associated Press.

COLON, Colombia, March 19.—Opposition to the Panama canal treaty is developing in the Colombian Congress. European influence is believed to be at work.

PARIS, March 19.—The French Chamber of Deputies today voted to wipe out all religious schools and inaugurate a system of government schools throughout the country.

LONDON, March 19.—One hundred thousand Boers have been restored to civil and political rights and \$75,000,000 have been appropriated to assist the burghers in re-establishing their homes.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Cuban Reciprocity treaty was ratified today by a vote of 50 to 16. Changes in the document make it necessary for the Cuban Senate to act before the treaty can go into effect.

KUNUIAKEA LAST OF KAMEHAMEHAS

Mele K. Kunuiakea, widow of the late Prince Albert K. Kunuiakea, has petitioned to the Circuit Court that letters of administration be issued to Bruce Cartwright. The estate is valued at \$10,950 and consists of real property of the value of \$5,500 which includes the homestead at Kapalama, land in Maunaloa Valley, Kamohili, Waikiki, together with personal property consisting of cash, chattels and household furniture of the value of \$2,450.

The petitioner states that the deceased left no kindred known to her and that under the statutes of descent she as his widow inherits all his estate.

Captain William C. Langitt, of the United States Engineers, who commanded the battalion of volunteer engineers at Camp McKinley in 1898-99, has been ordered before the examining boards at San Francisco for promotion.

SIMERSON LOSES THE MAUNA LOA

Willie Simerson, one of the best known pursers in the inter-island steamer trade, has retired as purser of the steamer Mauna Loa, and went out last night as purser of the steamer Mikahala, sailing for Kauai ports. The Mauna Loa's purser now is Cavary, formerly a freight clerk on the China, W. Hapai, formerly purser of the Mikahala, has been taken off that vessel and will likely be given a place on one of the smaller vessels of the Inter-Island Company.

The Commissioner-General of Immigration has overruled the appeal in behalf of Chiyu Obazaki, excluded from the United States because he was afflicted with a dangerous contagious disease. Obazaki was found to be suffering from trachoma, and will be returned to Japan.

IT WAS BURTON WHO QUEERED QUEEN'S CLAIM

He and Lobbyist Clarence De Knight
Excited the Suspicion of
the Senators.

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6.—Congress has closed and with it some Hawaiian matters have gone to the legislative grave-yard—notably the Hawaiian ditch bill and ex-Queen Liliuokalani's claim for her crown lands. Those facts are already known in Honolulu, but there is something of interest in the details that led up to such an outcome.

But for the Democratic filibustering in the House during the last week, by which a roll call was required on everything, the ditch bill with the Foraker amendment would have become law. The passage of the bill with the Mitchell amendment was impossible. A few days before the Senate closed a unanimous consent agreement was made that no bills should be passed, where a Senator had handed a note to the desk requesting to be present when it was passed. That request for unanimous agreement made Senator Burton, of Kansas, jump out of his seat and almost hit the ceiling for he had counted on being able to push the ditch bill through at some hour when its leading opponents were absent. There is a strange history of Mr. Burton's connection with and championship of the ditch bill. He insisted on having some part in its passage and thereby actually hindered its consideration. Things have come to such a pass with Mr. Burton that he can hardly get recognition in the Senate from the presiding officer and that is a most remarkable predicament for a United States Senator.

Finally after much dallying Senator Foraker agreed to take up the ditch bill, provided his amendment, opening the competition to all, would be accepted. That was agreed to and Mr. Foraker got the bill passed in the Senate with such an amendment. The difficulty was to get the amendments agreed to by the House, which was found impossible. All minor bills were held up there and Speaker Henderson would allow none to go through, as it could only be done by roll call and all the time for roll calls was demanded for the passage of the appropriation bills and for the passage of other important and indispensable legislation.

Mr. J. T. McCrosson, who has been here in behalf of the ditch bill, found, on consulting with the House authorities, that under the rules there no less than four roll calls were indispensable for the acceptance by the House of the Senate amendments to the House bill. He entreated in vain and the bill had to be lost. Mr. McCrosson and his family left here immediately after the adjournment of Congress for California. There was general regret for Mr. McCrosson personally as he has conducted his fight here along courteous lines.

HOW QUEEN WAS BEATEN.

The activity of Senator Burton and Mr. Clarence De Knight and other attorneys in behalf of the ex-Queen's claim is almost entirely responsible for its defeat. There is a widespread sentiment in Congress favorable to the voting to her of a reasonable sum of money but the men to whom the ex-Queen entrusted the work of getting the claim enacted into law are the last ones in the world who can get the ear of the authorities. The claim was put upon the Sundry Civil bill chiefly to avoid debate in the Senate and there was a tacit understanding from the moment the Senate allowed it to go in that it would be cut out in conference. The lobbyists in behalf of the claim haunted the Senate corridors and the Senate galleries to watch the progress made. Leading Senators were disgusted with the proceedings and are determined that they will not vote money, a share of which is to go to lobbyists of that sort.

Furthermore the fact that Senator Burton clamored for the payment of a million dollars, when the claim was before the Senate Committee on the Philippines, got to the knowledge of leading Senators and they did not like the flavor of such a thing.

IMMIGRATION BILL.

Mr. William Haywood is highly pleased at the enactment of the immigration bill into law. All the objectionable features to Hawaii were stricken out and the passage of the law assures that there will be no further effort at immigrant legislation for many years to come so that fight will not have to be made anew. If the bill had failed it would to a certainty have been brought up at the long session of Congress and it would have been practically impossible to prevent the enactment of the objectionable educational clause.

COUNTERACTING MITCHELL REPORT.

Hon. W. O. Smith has left for Honolulu, having fully completed his mission here. He familiarized himself well with the situation as to prospects of legislation along the lines of the Mitchell sub-committee report. The next session of Congress is likely to be a strenuous one as to Hawaiian affairs but much has been done to counteract the effect of the Mitchell report. In that work alone Mr. Smith has accomplished enough to make his trip here more than worth the while, but he also assisted materially in straightening out the entanglement as to the issue of the fire claims bonds. That task was practically complete when he departed.

E. P. DOLE'S ARGUMENT.

Former Attorney General E. P. Dole began Wednesday, day before yesterday, his argument in the Supreme Court of the United States of the case of Osaki Mankichi, which involves the political status of the Hawaiian Islands from the surrender of sovereignty, August 12, 1898, to the taking effect of the organic act June 14, 1900, and the validity of the greater part of the business of the Hawaiian courts during that period. The case will be followed here with some interest in administration circles because of its important bearing upon the powers of the federal government in dealing with its new possessions. Since the decision of the famous insular cases the complexion of the Supreme Court has changed materially by the retirement of Mr. Justice Gray and Mr. Justice Shiras, both of whom were on the side that saved the administration at the time. It can not be predicted safely whether there will be a decision in this case before the summer recess. The chances probably favor the postponement of the decision till the court meets next October, after the summer recess.

EUSTIS' REPORT.

The report of Ex-Mayor Eustis of Minneapolis on proposed public buildings for Hilo and Honolulu has not yet been printed. The report was presented, as stated in a letter of over a month ago, but Mr. Eustis submitted with the report some maps and it requires considerable time for the government to prepare the maps, which will be printed along with the report.

PUNCHBOWL LANDS.

Delegate Wilcox has forwarded to Secretary of the Interior Wilcox a protest from Senator Kalaupokalani against the sale of land in the Punchbowl tract, on which he resides. He protests that this land should not be exchanged, after he has resided thereon some thirty years. Secretary Hitchcock has replied that he intends to examine the matter immediately.

CAYPLESS ILL.

Mr. Edgar Cayless, who has been here most of the winter, has

MANY BILLS PASS BOTH BRANCHES

Senate Receives
the Report On
Counties.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Bills went through both houses of the Legislature yesterday with a rush, there being no delays in the work in the upper house. The lower body gave an exhibition of doing things for the pleasure of undoing them, but without passing the emergency appropriation measure.

The Senate received the report of its special committee on the county law, and it is probable that there will be action very soon, as there will be little delay in getting the report typewritten. The report makes many changes in the measure and takes up the question of alterations in the system of government very fully.

The House has almost cleared up its small matters, passing many measures on third reading reported from the judiciary committee, and it is likely that the county law may yet have a chance in that body.

LOWER BODY GETS TO WORK.

The delay in getting the journal of the House ready was extraordinary, the business of the body not being taken up until 11:15 o'clock yesterday morning. There was nothing in the way of general work, and the Speaker immediately announced that the order was work in committee.

The House went into committee of the whole on the emergency appropriation bill. The new sections are two and three, prescribing for the approval of all road work and proscribing expenditure additional to the amounts appropriated, and that all work or supplies above \$500 shall be let by contract.

PROVIDE CITIZEN CONTRACTORS.

Kupieha wanted to amend the contracting provision by inserting the words "to citizens who shall have the lowest bid." He said he had a suspicion that work was being let on account of commissions; he said he believed to bidders whose tender was not the lowest, but who he believed had some influence. It was to prevent this that he wanted his amendment adopted. After discussion, the amendment was made coherent by providing that the bidder shall be a citizen of the Territory and of the United States, and the lowest responsible bidder as well.

There was a long discussion and several amendments, aiming at the same point, to exclude others than citizens from bidding on contracts. The argument was without much force or effect, and finally the amendments were lost. Fernandez said the voting down of the amendments was a blow at the people. He was called up by Harris, who said the resolution passed prohibiting the employment of aliens on public works covered all these contracts and the people were sufficiently protected. The section finally was knocked out by a vote of 11 to 12 on a motion to adopt, after which the House took a recess.

RECONSIDER MORNING ACTION.

Immediately upon reassembling, the House went into committee of the whole and Kupieha again presented his amendment to section 4, and there was a wrangle over the disposition of the amendment. The stenographer's notes showed that the section had been lost on out of the bill. Kupieha then moved and stricken out. Kupieha then moved that he was again to the front with his amendment. Kellinor raised the point of order that the amendment had been disposed of once, and chairman Chillingworth ruled the amendment out of order, whereupon Kupieha appealed and the chair was sustained. The section was then passed.

Kupieha carried on his fight, moving that the enacting clause be stricken

been out of doors but little. He is stopping at 918 New York Avenue but has been afflicted with a severe cold and bad throat so that he has been in the house nearly all of the time since his arrival.

HAWAIIAN ILLUSTRATIONS.

The House has recently voted to restrict the use of illustrations of government reports. The practice has grown very prevalent. Representative Gillett, of Mass., has been one of the foremost in emphasizing the need of reform. In a speech before the House he cited several instances that had come to his attention. Among other things he said: "In the report from the Territory of Hawaii I find a large-sized picture of a beautiful girl, and it is entitled 'Hawaiian woman.' This is gotten up at Government expense, with the object, doubtless, of attracting attention to Hawaii, and if this were a fair specimen of Hawaiian women I have no doubt it would stimulate a large immigration of young men."

PERSONAL NOTES.

Some of the Hawaiian singers, who have been on the mainland for several months, called on W. O. Smith, of Honolulu, recently at the Shoreham and besought his aid in getting back to Honolulu. Subsequently they came to the Shoreham and sang one evening, which pleased the guests of the hotel. The best of the singers, it is said, have already returned to the islands.

Mr. Ormond E. Wall, of Honolulu, has been granted a patent on a rack for holding false teeth.

Mr. Julian W. Richards, at present private secretary to Speaker Henderson and for many years a well known newspaper man in Iowa, contemplates making a trip this summer to the Pacific Coast and to Hawaii. It is understood that he has considerable property both in California and in Hawaii.

HAWAIIAN INTERESTS.

The legislation of the session of Congress was summed up by Mr. William Haywood today in these words: "We got everything we wanted and nothing we didn't want."

The appropriation for a quarantine station, to the amount of \$80,000 and for an immigrant station to the extent of \$30,000 became law and Treasury officials are taking steps to carry out the provisions, but the money does not become available till after July 1 next.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

IRISHMEN CELEBRATE THEIR DAY

Banquet In Honor
of Memory of
St. Patrick.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

Not often in the social history of Honolulu has there been a more cheerful or a more enthusiastic gathering than assembled in the banquet hall of the Grill last night to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of Ireland's patron, St. Patrick. A choice menu was discussed, and the greatest cordiality marked the reception of the answers to the toasts of the evening. Colonel Charles McCarthy acted as toastmaster, and presided at the head of the table, with Judge M. M. Estee on his right and W. G. Smith on his left hand. The long table, in the form of a horse shoe, was lined on both sides with prominent Irishmen and Irish sympathizers.

In answer to the toast, "The President of the United States," Judge Estee first paid his respects to the Irish, putting his hosts in a good humor, and then said: "I have never had the pleasure of meeting the present President, but I do know this much about him, that he has the courage of his convictions. An army officer said of him once: 'He is as brave a man as ever straddled a horse.' And if he has made up his mind to put those two treaties through Congress, he will come pretty nearly doing it."

"It has been said by your chairman that the Irish will always fight among themselves. It is not confined to the Irish. You cannot find more than two men in these islands who think alike. Or, if you do, there is something wrong—they don't think at all. But, gentlemen, if we do not pull together, people will come here who do, and they will get away with you. Why, I am one of those who believe that white men can work in these islands. Let us work together, to some purpose."

Walter G. Smith, next called upon, replied to the toast "The Press."

Mr. S. F. Chillingworth responded to "The Day We Celebrate" in a most entertaining way, giving an interesting resume of the story of St. Patrick.

Thomas I. Dillon spoke to "Our Native Land," as only an Irishman who talks of Ireland can.

Hon. R. W. Breckons responded most heartily and cleverly to "Ireland as a Nation," making a speech that fairly stirred the blood of every Irishman present.

John A. Hughes spoke poetically to the "Poets and Orators of Ireland." His speech was brief, but it was an effort that carried the house with it, eloquent and forceful.

Mr. Henry Hogan responded to "The Land We Live In."

Chairman McCarthy sang an Irish song, and Sol. N. Sheridan responded to "The Ladies." James N. Girvin and the Irish Consul were heard.

This ended the regular program of the evening, but the celebration of the day was not over. Mr. John Bowler, by request, gave "Robert Emmett's Last Address." After that there were songs and impromptu speeches galore.

Wright insisted that the Kona road item had been overlooked, and there was a long discussion ending in Kupieha moving reconsideration of the bill.

Beckley said, before voting on reconsideration, he wanted to know if there were immediate necessities in Kona, and said that only a short time ago

(Continued on Page 6.)

CANAL TREATY RATIFIED AND END IN SIGHT

Cuban Reciprocity Convention Is
Expected to Pass and Adjourn-
ment Be Had Today.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17.—The Senate today ratified the Panama Canal Treaty without amendments. The most important fight was made over a Democratic amendment, disavowing any intention of the United States to ever increase its territory, at the expense of any Central or South American country.

There were several other amendments suggested, and some discussion over these matters, the end being that the ratification took place, the vote being 73 to 5. The treaty was agreed to in the very form in which it was recommended by the Foreign Relations committee.

It is now expected that the Cuban reciprocity treaty will be ratified tomorrow. The opposition to the treaty has greatly subsided and the Senators and members of the administration, are coming to believe that it will pass, as the forces of the Republicans are united in its support.

Should the Cuban treaty be ratified tomorrow, the Senate would adjourn immediately, and all danger of an extra session would disappear.

Major Waller is Promoted.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Major Littleton W. T. Waller, of the U. S. Marine Corps, has been promoted to be a Lieutenant-Colonel.

The new Lieutenant-Colonel is the man, who, as Major Waller, commanded in Samar and won great notoriety through carrying out Gen. Smith's orders there. He was court-martialed on a charge of executing natives without trial and was acquitted, Gen. Chaffee declaring that his acquittal was "a miscarriage of justice." After returning to the mainland Major Waller gave a graphic interview in which he stated:

"A fair estimate of the number of natives killed by the men of my command would be four to five hundred. These were all killed in battle, with the exception of eleven carriers, insurgents at heart, who were tried by court-martial and shot."

"There was only one woman shot, and she was only slightly wounded. She happened to be in the breastworks of a fort my men were storming."

"I have fought in every country in the world except Australia, but Samar—well, hell is a winter resort compared to Samar."

"I left Samar a howling wilderness. They tried to make it that for us, but we made it a howling wilderness for them."

According to officers, of both the marines and the Army, there is no more popular officer in the service than Major Waller. He is a fighter, and has a long and brilliant record. His work in Cuba drew praise from his superiors, and in China he was in command of the United States Marines in the Peking relief expedition. During his early service in the marines he was, with a detachment, landed by the Lancaster at the bombardment of Alexandria, Egypt, in 1880. He was appointed to the service from Virginia, June 16, 1880, and attained the rank of major in July, 1899. In appearance Major Waller is short and stocky, with a pair of shoulders that would be the envy of an athlete. He is jovial and pleasant to meet and impresses one as an ideal soldier.

MEMPHIS, March 17.—The floods in the Mississippi river have reached almost critical stage. There has been great destruction of property and many lives have been lost. There are several near by districts which are cut off and it is expected that there will be reports of lives lost from them. The city of Marion on the Arkansas side, has been flooded, and the people are fleeing from the town in skiffs.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 17.—Six of the most prominent importing firms failed today, because of the tightness in the money market. The indications are that there will be a financial panic. The most conservative business houses of the city are involved. The situation is such that the government is bending every energy to avert disaster. The talk of the country going to a gold basis increases.

MONTEVIDEO, March 17.—The revolution has assumed a serious phase. The rebels are now gathering about the capital city to the number of 8,000 and their ranks are receiving accessions daily. The railroad has been destroyed and the people are fearing a descent upon the city at any time.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 17.—A desperate conspiracy of anarchists has been unearthed. The conspirators have been meeting in the city and have drawn many students into their ranks. It is alleged that they meditated an attack upon the life of the Czar himself very soon.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—S. N. D. North, of Massachusetts who has been chief statistician in charge of the manufacturers' division of the Census Bureau, is to succeed the Hon. W. R. Merriam as director of the Census Office.

PENN YAN, N. Y., March 17.—Mrs. Trowbridge, while insane today killed her daughter. The woman then set fire to the house and ended by killing herself, her body being consumed with the residence.

CARACAS, March 17.—The first payment to Germany as the result of the signing of the peace protocols was made today. It amounted to \$70,000. Payments to the others of the Allies will be made at once.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—Professor Koebele, government entomologist of Hawaii, has discovered an insect that is destructive to lanterns. Koebele has been spending some months in Mexico in search of such an insect and has since been ill in Oakland, suffering with Mexican fever.

The insect referred to in the above dispatch may be the one which the professor has been sending specimens here. They have been cultivated by Professor Perkins and set free, and some results have already been indicated.

LONDON, March 17.—Negotiations are pending between the various European nations looking to limitation on the naval armaments.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17.—President Roosevelt has pressed his regrets over his inability to extend his approaching tour to include the Hawaiian Islands. He stated that he might possibly visit the Hawaiian Islands at some future time.

SANTO DOMINGO, March 17.—The government has issued a decree imposing a bounty tax of 10 cents a hundred pounds on sugar.

GLASGOW, March 17.—The Shamrock III was successfully launched here today in the presence of an immense gathering.

MILLION IN GOLD IS ON WAY HERE

Bonds Will Be In Time For Last Payment.

Somewhere between the Treasury Department at Washington and Honolulu W. F. McLennan, special agent to have charge of the payment of the three claims, with more than a ton of gold, is making way toward the mid-Pacific. The man and money should arrive here very soon, perhaps before the end of the month, and before those factors in the final settlement of the claims are at hand, the bonds, approved by the government and bearing the signature of the Secretary of the Interior, will be here and ready for sale.

W. O. Smith, who has acted as special representative for Governor Dole in making arrangements for the payment, arrived in Honolulu in the Siberia yesterday. While nothing had been done regarding the starting of the man and money, further than to perfect arrangements, before he left Washington, he said that the making available of the appropriation here would be sufficient to insure the immediate departure of both. Mr. McLennan is well known in Honolulu, as he has been here on similar errands, having been in charge of the payment of the Postal savings accounts and the taking up of the bonds.

"Arrangements have been made for the bonds so far as their preparation is concerned," said Mr. Smith last evening. "We consulted the best attorneys in New York, and the form of the bond has their approval. The securities are issued in \$1,000 bonds, of which there are 225, and interest is payable at Wells Fargo & Co.'s bank in New York, half yearly. The bonds bear date of May 1. We found that there was more demand in New York, which is the financial center, for \$1,000 bonds, and practically none for \$500 bonds. Also there would be greater security felt if the payments of interest were made in New York, and we were able to make very good rates for the payments."

"On the advice of Judge Dillon, we had placed on the face of the bonds a certificate that they are issued according to regulations fixed by act of Congress, and each thus bears the signature of the Secretary of the Interior. This will give greater force to them. There has never been such a bond issued, and while they are not government securities they are the very next thing to it, and I believe there will be a good demand at good prices for them. There is not a territorial bond at the same rate. Arizona and New Mexico pay 5 per cent and Porto Rico 6. We could not provide for the sale of the bonds, but I know that orders to make bids have been sent on here, and I believe that there will be no money lost by any one who takes up those bonds."

"We had frequent conferences as to the method of claims payments. There will be only one payment made and this will comprise the full amount due. If the bonds find sale at par, there will be then an arrangement by which all the funds may be put together and one check, or warrant probably, made to cover the amount. If the bonds do not sell then there must be made some arrangement whereby there can be a bunching of claims and the claimants must take a proportion of bonds. Suppose this is done and the bonds paid out at their full face value; the proportion will be of course as ten to three, and if the people are willing to take the bonds they will find that they will get a good price. Say for instance that they have to sell the bonds at 90, that will not be above about 2 1/2 per cent discount on the entire payment, and what we want is the million of cash, which cannot be paid out unless there is a way found to realize on the bonds."

"The money will be in tens and fives of gold and dollar bills to make fractional payments. The bonds will come by registered mail, it is expected to by the very next mail, and then the Governor and Secretary will have them all signed by the time Mr. McLennan and the money are at hand. Full instructions will accompany the bonds and there will be no delay in the advertising and other preparations for disposing of the securities. I found at Washington the most kindly feeling toward Mr. Pratt and appreciation of his work, and as well that Mr. Haywood was well received and given most careful attention wherever he went."

"I learned that the recommendation of the Commission, that lepers be sent here, was not received with favor anywhere. I expect too that there will be an investigation of the land question before there is any legislation affecting the subject."

BUTCHERS FOR LEPERS

Two expert butchers are to be sent to Kalaupapa for two weeks for the purpose of instructing the kokua butchers at the settlement how to handle beef. Supt. McVeigh reported yesterday to the Board of Health that for several years the lepers had been kicking because their meat is cut with an axe instead of sawed, and he favored sending two experts to Molokai in order

to give the proper instruction to the men who handled the meat there. Mr. McVeigh said the action would tend to satisfy the lepers and he was instructed to take two butchers to the settlement.

WANTED PENNIES TOO.
Supt. McVeigh reported also that the lepers wanted copper cent pieces for circulation in the settlement, so that they might have sufficient for trading at the store. Supt. McVeigh was authorized to take fifty dollars worth of pennies to the settlement for circulation there.

WOULD SEE HER SISTER.
A letter was read from a California girl requesting that she be given permission to visit her sister in the Bishop Home, for several days, but it was denied as setting a bad precedent. She will be allowed to remain between steamers if desired.

Bids for furnishing medical supplies to Malulani Hospital were read and the contract was awarded to Benson, Smith & Co.

A long communication was received from Dr. Hayes of Oahu asking that Dr. Stowe be removed and he be appointed. He claimed that Stowe was a resident of Hilo, and had that billet also. The matter was referred to a committee consisting of Dr. Mays, Moore and Andrews.

A letter was read from Ambrose Hutchinson thanking the members of the Board of Health for services in assisting the wants of the lepers. It was received and filed.

The committee on Jas. Nott, Jr.'s protest against the action of Plumbing Inspector Keen reported upholding the inspector. The board decided this case to be not a precedent for future cases, in answer to a question from Mr. Nott.

Regarding the fishing in Kailhi stream the committee reported that it was not best to stir the matter up.

KALUA ROASTED.
Twelve bids for furnishing paint to the settlement were read and the committee recommended that the contract be given to Judge Kalua, the lowest bidder. There was some discussion over Kalua's ability to furnish the paint, the statement being made that he owed several thousand dollars to taro planters and might not be able to secure a further supply. His bid was fifty cents a palai and the next lowest was sixty-two cents and a half. The highest bid was eighty-five cents. The contractor is first required to furnish an approved bond in the sum of \$2500.

The plumbing inspector and the Hilo sanitary inspector rendered their semi-monthly reports.

Attorney General Andrews asked if all government physicians were citizens, and was informed that they were. He referred to Dr. Morris of Molokai, whose father, it is said, is an Austrian, and whose mother was a French lady, while he was born in England. Dr. Pratt replied that Morris was an American citizen, but further investigation will be made.

E. A. Mott-Smith called attention to the Senate's action on the Kailhi cemetery site, and said that if the law passed an amendment to the law might also be required. Referred to the Attorney-General.

Dr. Cofer reported health conditions in Australia as follows:

Brisbane, two weeks to February 25, 1903.—The three cases of plague occurred between the 12th instant and 12th instant inclusive. One death occurred on 13th instant and the other death occurred on the 20th instant. All cases of plague have been kept strictly isolated.

CAPTAIN SMITH WILL GET A TRIAL

Captain J. T. Smith of the Siberia was arrested yesterday by United States Marshal Hendry upon the arrival of the big liner in port.

Captain Smith is charged with landing three rejected immigrants from the City of Peking contrary to law sometime in April, 1901. At that time Collector Stackable refused clearance papers to the vessel, and \$900 was deposited as security to pay the fine for landing the Japs, and the steamer was permitted to depart. Afterwards the steamship companies made an effort to secure the remission of the penalty, and the money has been ordered returned upon the recommendation of Mr. Breckons that the fine could not be imposed except by a court.

Captain Smith entered a plea of not guilty before Judge Estee, and was released upon \$1,000 bonds, signed by J. F. Humburg and H. Schultze. He also waived trial by jury and the hearing will be had before Judge Estee on May 9.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY is intended especially for coughs, colds, whooping cough and influenza. It has become famous for its cures of these diseases over a large part of the civilized world. The most flattering testimonials have been received giving accounts of its good works; of aggravating and persistent coughs it has cured; of severe colds that have yielded promptly to its soothing effects, and of the dangerous attacks of croup it has cured, often saving the life of the child. The extensive use of it for whooping cough has shown that it robs that disease of all dangerous results. It is especially prized by mothers because it contains nothing injurious; and there is not the least danger in giving it, even to babies. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith, & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

COUNTY BILL IN HANDS OF NINE HOUSE MEMBERS

After Long Debate the Measure Is Committed and the Home Rulers Declare Their Plan Will Be Out at Once.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

With the county bill sent to a committee of nine for consideration, and the opinion of the chairman that five days of work would be sufficient to bring out a report, the prospect for something doing about the time the Legislature begins to think of adjourning is very good. The fact was brought out in the discussions in the lower house yesterday, that some at least of the members, realize that there are only twenty-five days in which measures are to be considered, with any chance of action after the governor has signified his attitude, and this may act as a lever in securing movement.

Yesterday was a working day. The House took up bills on the second and third reading, and the measures of the Bar Association, simplifying the penal laws and giving district courts wider range of action, went through. The emergency appropriation bill was passed and several other measures were sent to the upper house. There was some hot air exhausted, there was also some feeling shown over little matters, but withal it was a day of action, along lines which might easily be called progressive.

The Senate distinguished the day by putting to sleep one of the very first bills of the House, the cumulative voting bill for corporations, and then devoted the day to committees. There was a favorable report on the Local Option bill, the Pilot pay bill was killed and several other matters speeded along the road toward signature.

Speaker Beckley appointed the following County Bill Committee: First District, Purdy; Second District, Kaniho; Third District, Haia and Kalama; Fourth District, Aylett (chairman), Chillingworth; Fifth District, Vida, Kupileha; Sixth District, Knudsen.

IN THE HOUSE

It took only a few minutes to transact the preliminary business of the House and work began on the Senate bills sent down as passed the previous day. These were passed first reading and appropriately referred. They were the Dental bill and the act to reorganize the judiciary.

An invitation from the High Sheriff to the members of the House to witness an exhibition drill of the police at Kapiolani Park on Saturday afternoon at 2:30 was received and the Secretary was instructed to notify the High Sheriff that the Police and Military Committees and such members of the House as can do so will attend.

NO SUBSIDIES FOR STEAMERS.

The Finance Committee reported that it recommended the indefinite postponement of consideration of the resolution of Kaniho granting subsidies to inter-island steamship companies, so that cheaper deck fare might be granted. The majority of the committee reported that the deck fares were reasonable and recited the charges. Kaniho dissented from the clause saying the charge was reasonable and Kaniho was given three days to file a minority report.

On the resolution of Kupileha asking for \$15,000 in the Emergency bill for bridges in the Ewa and Waianae districts the committee reported that no emergency existed except in the instance of a bridge over the Kalaupapa stream at Honolulu Plantation and this could be attended to from the appropriation for roads and bridges, Fifth District. Kaniho wanted time for a minority report without specifying how much he wanted and after some discussion the report was laid aside until he shall be ready.

On the subject of beer licenses the committee reported that from the Primo Licenses \$250 each, \$6,000 was received and that instead of this revenue now there was a charge against the police funds because of the necessity to endeavor to prevent sale of beer at small stores. The committee therefore recommended that the Chillingworth bill pass, with the amendment that approval be given by the Treasurer and Sheriff.

The Kumalea bill on Fire Claims was tabled because the Senate bill on the same subject had passed, and the report was adopted.

In connection with the Insurance bill of Andrade the Finance Committee reported a recommendation that the bill go to the Judiciary Committee as it was entirely a matter of law and the House so agreed.

POLL TAX IS NEEDED.

In taking up the Haia resolution on the abolishing of the poll tax, the committee went into the matter very fully, recommending finally that consideration be indefinitely postponed. The report follows:

"From the report of the Treasurer of the Territory, the Government has derived a revenue from the above taxes for the past four years of the following amount: 1899, \$287,092; 1900, \$233,749; 1901, \$269,168.50; 1902, \$248,559. Total, \$1,144,809.50."

Your committee would call the attention of this Honorable House to the fact that the road tax, as collected, is passed to the credit of a special account known as the 'Road Tax, Special Deposit,' and is spent only in the district in which such road tax is collected. In all of the islands, with the exception of Oahu, this tax is collected and the accounts are deposited with the Treasurer, to the credit of the district from which collected, and is drawn on approved vouchers (by the Superintendent of Public Works) by the Road Board of the different districts in which the work has been done, for which the vouchers are drawn.

"Honolulu is the only exception on the island of Oahu that does not deposit its road tax to a special deposit."

It goes into the general revenue of the government and amounts approximately to \$20,000 per annum.

"In regard to the school tax, your committee beg leave to report their findings as follows:

"A repeal of this tax would mean a loss in revenue to the Government, according to the last returns, of approximately \$100,000 per annum, and, according to the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, as submitted to this House, there are now in the public schools 13,139 pupils, and the cost to this Territory to support the public schools for the biennial period amounted to \$855,387.50, and your committee believe that a repeal of the school tax would mean an additional tax (to derive enough revenue) placed on those who are already paying a proportion of the taxes and exempt those who are most benefited by the public school system, as maintained in this Territory."

Kaniho asked that the report be tabled for consideration with the bill, which was done.

BREWING LICENSES APPROVED.

The bill granting licenses to brew beer was favorably reported. Kumalea dissenting, the committee having declared its opinion that the license fee of \$250 was reasonable. Kumalea said he thought the license too small, and the brewery should pay more. The report was tabled to be taken up later.

The Committee on Public Expenditures reported on the Wilcox shortage as reported elsewhere. On motion the report went to the Printing Committee and then the order of the day was taken up.

COUNTY BILL TAKEN UP.

Chillingworth moved the taking up of House Bill No. 3, the County bill. It was read a second time by title and Chillingworth moved reference to a committee of seven.

Long said that he was in favor of taking up the bill at once so that the House could know just how the members stood. He said he did not want a committee to kill or change the bill nor committee of the whole, for there would be too much discussion. He wanted action.

Chillingworth said at once that if the members thought time would be gained he would withdraw his motion as he wanted speed.

Aylett said he favored a special committee. The consideration of the bill in the Senate was almost ended and he thought there should be action in the House that would facilitate matters. No time could be gained until the Senate had acted on a bill and a House committee could thus get along faster and act along lines leading to success.

Kumalea said a committee would simply be taking up time, as two weeks would not be enough for consideration. He said that would practically kill the bill. If the bill is to be killed let it die in the House. He was afraid there was no time for such delay, and said he felt there was opposition to the measure.

Fernandez wanted a special committee and said that the other County bill would go to the same committee. The Home Rule bill had been printed and soon would be before the House.

Kupileha asked that consideration of a County bill be deferred until the Home Rule bill was ready. The House here took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Two motions confronted the House when it met after recess. Long's motion to proceed immediately, section by section, and Aylett's suggestion to refer to a special committee.

John Randall opened the discussion by saying this was the most important measure of the session. The people have the greatest interest in the bill, and many amendments and suggestions have come to Representatives. If a committee takes the bill, these amendments could be then considered. He

favored nine members on the committee, saying that they would represent all the people. He moved that the committee be of nine members, and that each island be represented, the apportionment being three from Oahu and two each from Kauai, Maui and Hawaii.

Aylett said that there should be two from each district of Oahu and Randall was ready to surrender one to Oahu, and there was a discussion which lasted for a half hour, after which the amendment and resolution referring the bill to a committee of nine passed.

MANY BILLS PASSED.

The order of the day became House Bill No. 51, relating to committing offenders to industrial and reformatory schools, which passed third reading by ayes 27, noes 1.

House Bill 52, relating to waiver of trial by jury in criminal cases less than felony, was next called up. The Speaker refused to entertain an amendment to the Hawaiian version, saying the House was enacting laws in English and the translations were for the convenience of members. The only course was referring back to the enrollment committee. The bill passed third reading by 26 to 2.

House Bill No. 54, relating to the jurisdiction of circuit and district judges, repealing and amending certain laws, brought out the objection from Pali that Andrade was absent and could not explain its provisions. There followed a long and fruitless discussion, the bill finally passing by 20 to 7. Speaker Beckley not voting as he had been absent for a time.

House Bill No. 55, relating to guardians and wards, was passed, ayes 27, noes 1. Recess.

House Bill No. 59, bearing upon the giving of notice by publication, received a unanimous vote, ayes 28.

House Bill No. 50, relating to desertion, found only 20 friends and 7 opponents.

EMERGENCY BILL PASSED.

This brought the House up to the emergency bill. Kupileha renewed his fight against the measure, moving that the bill be referred to the public lands and internal improvements committee. Wright moved to reject the bill, and Knudsen moved to pass the measure. Kalama spoke in favor of the bill and Kupileha wanted time to speak. Harris was aroused by this, and he said that if the House should send this back to another committee after the finance committee had worked so hard on it, then the finance committee would resign. Kupileha explained that the public lands committee wanted the bill so that it might cut out some things and add others. Fernandez ridiculed the idea that the public lands committee could find anything to add now, and said the bill should pass. The House agreed to the bill, 25 ayes to 3 noes, party lines disappearing.

A motion to adjourn failed, and bills on second reading came up. No. 18, to amend the title of chapter 42 of the penal laws, bearing upon the leper laws, was laid aside to be taken up with Kaniho's bill No. 74, to amend chapter 16 of the penal code, which is of the same nature as another bill, was tabled. No. 80, relating to divorce and separation, went to the judiciary committee. No. 85, relating to immoral practices, went to the miscellaneous committee. No. 106, to extend Pauahi street from Nuuanu to Fort street was sent to the public lands committee.

The House then adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

IN THE SENATE

Senator Baldwin for the Ways and Means Committee reported favorably the bill repealing the twenty cents a share stamp tax on corporation stock. He said the tax was not excessive but that it had the effect of diminishing the sale of Hawaiian shares on the mainland. The revenue was not sufficient to make the repeal of the law serious to government revenues.

Senator McCandless opposed the adoption of the report saying the last eighteen months' receipts from revenue stamps were \$96,955. Senator Achi stated that not five per cent of this was from corporation stock stamps, and Senator Baldwin said that it would not exceed two per cent. He said also that the present law led to evasion, and that much stock was transferred without being shown on the books. The report was adopted, nine to three, and the bill will be put on its passage today.

MORE PAY FOR PILOTS.

Senator Baldwin reported against the passage of the pilot bill giving them fees instead of salaries. He reported that the Territory's profit last year was \$17,441 and he did not believe in abolishing this source of revenue. The compensation of the four pilots from \$260 to \$300 a month. The report was adopted and the bill tabled.

GAS FRANCHISES.

Senator McCandless reported for the Public Lands Committee on the W. W. Dimond and A. L. C. Atkinson bills for gas franchises without recommendation; asking that they be considered in committee of the whole.

Senator Wilcox for the Educational Committee reported favorably the petition for a school house in Oahu and recommended a \$4200 appropriation for that purpose.

ABOUT VACCINATION.

Senator Wilcox for the Health Committee reported adversely to the Kaniho bill repealing all vaccination laws and offered a substitute which passed first reading. The committee reported that "scientific and medical men agree to the efficacy of vaccination in preventing the spread of smallpox, and we cannot entertain for a moment the repeal of all such laws." The bill was laid on the table.

The substitute bill strikes out four sections of the old law and amends others. No child can enter any school without a certificate of vaccination, and teachers are liable to a five-dollar fine for permitting this. The Board of Health in time of smallpox epidemic is given power to compel vaccination. Any physician using other matter than bovine virus for vaccination is liable to a fine of \$500.

FAVOR LOCAL OPTION.

Senator Dickey for the miscellaneous committee reported favorably the local option law, Senator Kaiue not concurring. The committee reported that this

(Continued on Page 7.)

MONEY FOR ROADS IS TWICE PAID

House Receives a Report on Wilcox.

(From Thursday's daily.)

Basing its report, which reads like an indictment of the Governor, rather than a mere report of findings of fact, upon detailed statements of its accountant, the committee on public expenditure yesterday submitted a sensational statement of the Charles Wilcox shortage to the House. There are some facts brought out which are new, even if public knowledge of the shortage is not, and the report says that Registrar Hapal will swear that the November warrant was paid, on the day stamped, to Wilcox. The Governor, Attorney General, and Superintendent of Public Works are censured for not making known the facts to the grand jury. The report is as follows:

"Your committee on public expenditures respectfully submit the following report on the embezzlement of Public Works Department funds in the sum of \$2,337.85 during July and August, 1902, as follows:

"We find from the report of W. R. Sims, expert for your committee, (a copy of which is herewith submitted) who has thoroughly investigated the matter:

"First—That this embezzlement was known to the Governor, Superintendent of Public Works and Attorney General, and that no legal action was taken by them in the premises to punish the guilty party."

"Second—That moneys have been drawn illegally from the road tax special deposit of Kauai to liquidate payrolls unpaid through this embezzlement."

"Third—That the Governor apparently attempts to cover the whole matter up in his special message to the Legislature, February 28, 1903, by asking for an appropriation for unpaid bills in the sum of \$2,337.85 for roads and bridges, Fourth District."

"HENRY C. VIDAL, 'Chairman. 'D. M. KUPIHEHA, 'W. P. HAIA."

FINDINGS OF ACCOUNTANT.

Accompanying the report are two papers of value, one the statement of findings of the accountant and the other that of Wilcox, the accused. The facts of the shortage in the Road Board accounts are those which have been printed. These show that the majority of the warrants were presented to the Auditor, ordered paid at the Bank of Hawaii, and cashed there by Wilcox. The report further says that the Kawaihau Road Board, \$424.10, warrant, 5,925, dated August 15, 1902, was drawn on the Treasury and stamped paid on November 25. H. C. Hapal, registrar, is ready to swear that the money was paid on that day. It was found, however, that warrants to the amount of \$121,674.50 were paid out of the Chinese fund, between May and November, and no statement of dates kept, but all were stamped as of November 25, when the Treasury was in funds, so it is impossible to locate the exact date of the drawings of money covered by warrants so cashed.

The statement then recites how Wilcox got the money and paid it over to Wright, the security being an L. O. U., dated March 25, 1902, from B. H. Wright, which is said to cover the "improper" transactions. The fact that such moneys were turned over to Wright is verified, it is said, by employees of the office, in an examination in September, the copy of which is in the Governor's office. Also that there was no legal action brought by the Governor. The report then says:

"I find, further, that the amount of \$1,233.85 of these payrolls has been drawn from special deposit of road tax to pay same by S. N. Hundley, chairman of the Kawaihau Road Board, same appearing in the Public Works Department accounts with this road board, November and December, 1902, thereby adding further illegality to this transaction."

After quoting the report of Superintendent Cooper as to the shortage, the report concludes:

"Further, that Governor Dole, in special message to the Legislature, February 28, 1903, completes the train of irregularities by asking for an appropriation under the caption of 'Roads and Bridges, Fourth District,' for an item Road Board pay rolls, \$2,337.85, to cover the amount of embezzlement."

WILCOX MAKES STATEMENT.

Accompanying this statement is the following from Charles Wilcox: Department of Public Works, Honolulu, T. H., March 13, 1903.

Statement regarding moneys drawn on receipted road board payrolls for labor and not remitted: I was appointed a clerk in the Public Works Department on or about the middle of June, 1901, and received instructions as to my duties about the office from the chief clerk, B. H. Wright.

Later, after receipt of an anonymous letter hinting that office secrets were leaking out, the Superintendent, Mr. Boyd, gave us clerks a talking to, and told us that any clerk who would not mind his own business and do his work as told would be discharged. He told us that he held Mr. Wright, the chief clerk, responsible for the business in the main office, as with his own work to look after it was impossible for him to look into the details of the office; that all the clerks were under B. H. Wright, and that any clerk who refused to do as Mr. B. H. Wright desired would be discharged.

That was the time Mr. George C.

(Continued on Page 4.)

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice at Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per Month, Foreign, \$1.50

Per Month, Foreign, \$1.50

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Payable Invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON, Manager

FRIDAY, MARCH 20

THE SHORTAGE CONUNDRUM.

The Star has revised its statement that the shortage of \$2337.85 was among the items of embezzlement for which B. H. Wright was indicted and finds that, although the shortage was known to Superintendent Cooper, it was not called to the notice of the Grand Jury. The Star might have added that it was not called to the notice of the taxpayers, either; the first official publication of it save an obscure paragraph in the unpaid bill message being in the supplementary report of Supt. Cooper, which is now being printed. It is made clear enough that the shortage is not "new" to Mr. Cooper, but it is decidedly new to the community and to the officials charged with the administration of justice. And that is "new" enough for all practical purposes.

The question as it stands is, as Chief Clerk White describes it—"one of responsibility between Charles Wilcox, the man who was discharged summarily from the Board of Health and then made a disbursing agent of the Board of Public Works," and B. H. Wright, who may be described as the handy scapegoat. The money was last seen in the hands of Wilcox. He says he gave it to B. H. Wright. Now if some missing private property was last seen in the hands of John Doe it would be no defense for John to say that he had turned it over to Richard Roe; he would have to PROVE THE FACT to get rid of his own responsibility to the law. If any different rule should apply to Charles Wilcox the public would like to know why. But Wilcox has not even been exposed to the Grand Jury searchlight; and this despite the fact that, when he was asked by his official superior how, if he paid over the missing money to B. H. Wright, one of the warrants came to be cashed long after Wright had gone to jail, he answered "I don't know."

And further, Mr. Wilcox is in the Public Works office to collect money for the road boards on their payrolls, and remit it to them. He has no business to remit to anybody else. If he gave the money in question to Wright he was no more justified in the act than if he had given it to the harbor master. And is it supposable that he did make this disposition of it? At best his story looks suspicious. He knew that the road board vouchers were for current expenses—for monthly wages—and that he was responsible for immediate disbursement. Yet he wishes it to be thought that he deposited the funds with Wright where they remained for weeks until Wright was removed from office, never asked for them, never attempted to put the money where it belonged and considered himself protected by an old I. O. U. of the Chief Clerk's given for an entirely different debt. Where is the logic of the transaction? If Wilcox did what he says what was there in it for him but trouble and danger? As Wilcox tells the story he puts himself in jeopardy which, on the mainland, would be serious; but here he isn't even suspended from duty.

It seems to the Advertiser that it is incumbent on the law officers of the Territory to make an arrest. They would certainly do so if this were the first shortage instead of one of a three-some list; but it should not be forgotten that the second shortage, or the fifth or the tenth of the seventeenth merits punishment just as much as the first. Respecting embezzlements it ought not to be said that "we first abhor, then pity, then embrace."

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Nothing more happy in its suggestion of possibilities has been brought forward than the plan for the reorganization of the Department of Agriculture. The appointment of a Board of Control would solve all the problems of government and extension which have grown up to vex the management of this bureau.

At first glance there are any number of possibilities which would seem to be in direct line with the idea of a Board. The energies of such men as have left their impress upon the agriculture of the Territory might be engaged in the honorary development of this bureau, whereas they are impossible for public appointment, where their time would be demanded by the office. They are men who have worked through the various seasons of depression and elation, and their experiences and advice would be invaluable.

Under such men the scientists who have to do with the technical work would pursue their studies without the necessity of troubling with detail. The purely agricultural problems might well be left to Jared G. Smith and the Federal office, and the Board would still have its hands filled.

The proposal to make Kalihī camp a home for the homeless, which is one of the freak bills in the Legislature, ought to suit some of the politicians very well. Kalihī camp was stocked with voters last fall and is depended on to carry the seventh district. If it can be made an official corral for every man who does not feel like paying rent there will be great things doing when another political campaign begins.

Japan is fast getting civilized. It now has the fake extra of the daily press. According to the Tokyo Times the police have issued a notice enjoining the newspapers to mention the names of the papers issuing the extras and to refrain from exaggerating the contents as to create a sensation.

AS TO CONUNDRUMS.

Superintendent Cooper tells the Bulletin that he does not see any conundrum in the matter of the shortage of \$2337.85, the initial responsibility for which lies with the present disbursing clerk of the Board of Public Works. Let us try and make his vision clearer. Charles Wilcox received money to pay out for the monthly wage scale of road boards, and instead of using it for that as the law requires, he turned it over—so he says—to B. H. Wright, who had no more business with it than he had with the Governor's salary. The money was stolen by some one, and the sole defense of its legal custodian is that he made an unlawful deposit of it with an unauthorized depository. Conundrum: This being a clear case of malfeasance in office, why was not Wilcox suspended from duty and his case reported to the grand jury?

Says the Bulletin: "Mr. Cooper said to the reporter that the I. O. U. held by Clerk Wilcox against payments alleged to have been made to Wright was for a larger amount than the shortage, but of an earlier date, and that, according to Wilcox, it was a sort of continuing I. O. U. taken for his own protection."

This suggests the conundrum of where the interests of the government were cared for under a system which permitted clerks to loan public money to each other on "continuing I. O. U.s" which were not related to more than one of several loans made and were merely taken for individual protection. Charles Wilcox intimates that he gave the \$2337.85 to B. H. Wright because of the directions given by J. H. Boyd to all clerks in the Department to obey Mr. Wright's orders as chief clerk. Wright, he claims, asked for the cash and, in the natural course of business got it. If this is true why was it necessary for Charles Wilcox to take an I. O. U. from Wright for his own protection? The conundrum is: Why should he have assumed a continuing personal responsibility for public funds merely passing through his hands, after his chief had relieved him of them?

The fourth conundrum is why Charles Wilcox, who confesses an unlawful act by which the Treasury has lost \$2337.85 through somebody's theft, remains in the employ of the Board of Public Works? Is it because his brother Robert has friends in the Legislature?

The explanation is given by Supt. Cooper and Deputy Auditor Meyers that the road board warrants dated in June and July were cashed by Wilcox at the bank and this cash turned over to B. H. Wright; that later in the year when the Government was in funds, the bank cashed the warrants at the Treasury and they were indorsed by the Treasurer as being paid on the date when presented by the bank.

The House Committee on Expenditures reported yesterday that the Kawaihau road board payroll dated July 31, 1902, for \$424.10, is covered by a warrant dated Aug. 15, 1902. We quote: "This was endorsed by Mr. Charles Wilcox and drawn by him from the Treasury. The date of payment by the Treasury on warrant shows November 25, 1902, over two months after B. H. Wright left the Public Works Office. H. C. Hapal, Registrar of the Treasury, stated to the Senate accountant and your own that he was willing to swear that this warrant was paid to Charles Wilcox, November 25, 1902."

Conundrum No. 5.—Who invented the explanation that the warrant was cashed by the bank and not by Wilcox?

An Editor Stricken.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Beriah Wilkins, owner of the Washington Post, has been stricken with paralysis in the Waldorf-Astoria. He was unconscious late last night and unable to recognize the members of his family who had been summoned to this city.

The attending physician said the life of Mr. Wilkins was trembling in the balance. Although they hoped he might recover they admitted that the patient might pass away at any moment.

Mr. Wilkins was a representative in Congress from Ohio fifteen years ago. With Frank Hatton, former Postmaster-General, he acquired possession of the Washington Post about 1890. Mr. Wilkins returned from abroad a month ago. He has been in ill health for several weeks. Mr. Wilkins is 57 years of age. He was born in Ohio and was formerly a banker in Ulrichsville, that State. He was an Ohio State Senator in 1878.

THE TWO TREATIES.

The two treaties, Cuban and Panama, have been ratified by the Senate, but this does not put them on their feet. Change in the text of the Cuban treaty nullifies the previous action of the Senate and the subject must be gone over again there. It seems probable, however, that Cuba will not be difficult to please so long as the clause giving her the advantages of a lower sugar tariff is maintained.

One cannot be sure about the Panama treaty, for that will depend upon the Colombian Congress, a body which has never shown much love for the United States and is now being worked upon by European influences. Europe owns the Colombian debt and that gives her a leverage which the United States lacks. The strongest argument of the intrigues, however, is that which plays on the fear of South Americans that the "manifest destiny" they hear so much about means the ultimate conquest of their continent by the power that has taken Porto Rico and the Philippines and has gained ascendancy in Cuba. It is urged that if the United States gets control of a canal across Colombian territory it will rule the politics of the southern republic and ultimately annex it.

RHEUMATIC PAINS will soon wear out the strongest constitution. If relief is possible, Chamberlain's Pain Balm will afford it. This liniment has been a boon to thousands of sufferers. One application gives relief. Try it. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

WILCOX IN THE TOILS.

We are getting action for our money in the shortage matter. After three or four days of backing and filling, accompanied with efforts to convince the public that the Advertiser had merely uncovered a fossilized mare's nest, Supt. Cooper has requested the resignation of Disbursing Clerk Charles Wilcox. The public will recall that the Advertiser suggested this move when Supt. Cooper took over the office but that the unfitness of Wilcox was ignored and that official was allowed to continue his peculiar services, some of which, quite lately, have taken the form of personal lobbying in the Legislature.

But this ought not to end the matter. Supt. Cooper, though asking Wilcox to step down and out, expresses touching faith in his honesty. Nevertheless the fact is plain to other people that the money Wilcox was entrusted with for a specific purpose is missing and that his only excuse is that he loaned it to another official, taking a private I. O. U. for his own protection, leaving the Treasury and the taxpayers unprotected. Elsewhere this would be called malfeasance in office, an offense which, in many countries is not regarded as compatible with strict personal honesty.

Moreover the Registrar of Public Accounts disputes, point blank, the statement made by Mr. Wilcox that the money was paid over by him to B. H. Wright while the latter was chief clerk. Registrar Hapal says that Wilcox personally cashed one of the missing Treasury warrants for \$424.10, on November 25, 1902, more than two months after Wright had been removed from office.

The Territorial officers have no right to let this matter drop until the question of who stole this \$2337.85 has been probed to the bottom. To do so would simply encourage further corruption.

THE GREGG CANE LOADER.

The announcement by Mr. W. C. Gregg that he has produced a practicable, working, economical cane-loader, is one which should attract more than usual notice in Hawaii. The sugar crop this year will amount to about 3,200,000 tons of cane, the great bulk of which has to be packed by hand across the field and up on to the cars. All a strong man can do in a day, on an average, is to load five tons.

If Mr. Gregg's claims are substantiated in actual daily work, a weak man or a boy can load twelve tons of cane a day. The work accomplished with a green crew and a machine in the experimental stage alone, indicates that the claims of the inventor are sound.

The importance of this invention, if it fulfills expectations, is not so much in the economy which it may accomplish, as in the great reduction which it makes in the number of men required. A machine which does this may prove the salvation of our plantations at some period of labor scarcity.

Mr. Gregg has already introduced several labor-saving and economizing devices into Hawaii, notably the Gregg cane unloader, portable tie and portable rail joiner. The Advertiser congratulates Mr. Gregg upon his successes so far and hopes to see him continue to invent. The best way to encourage him so to do, is to show appreciation of those machines and devices which he has already produced. His latest effort will create such a radical reduction in the number of laborers required on the sugar plantations, even if it only partially fulfills his claims, that it is worthy of the most careful investigation and proving. We hope to see several of these machines tested before the year is out.

PAY OF SUPERVISORS.

Fifty dollars a month is proposed in the supplemental report of the Senate County Bill Committee as salary for supervisors.

In interior counties of New York State, with populations ranging from 40,000 to 75,000, the supervisors meet annually in November, for a session of about three weeks. For this service they draw \$3 per day apiece, for each working day and their clerk gets about \$150. The total salaried expense per supervisor is \$54. Here it is proposed to make it \$600, which is nearly half the salary of a member of the New York Legislature, the second most important legislative body in the Union.

In New York the plan of small pay for Supervisors works out well as it attracts to the office only men who have the spirit of public service and are not tempted to run for office for its emoluments. Consequently the boards average very high in personal character.

WAR MAKES BUSINESS.

A private letter from Manila says: "It is the common belief that an outbreak will occur soon. Everybody is praying for one so as to enliven business."

That is to say, the return of 60,000 soldiers to the Philippines would make trade hum in Manila, hence the pious applications of "everybody" to the gods of war.

Where everybody wants war they are usually accommodated. In this case not only the tradesmen seem to desire it

but the Filipinos, who are never happy except when they are cutting throats and the army, which looks to war for glory and promotions. Out of such conditions there ought to come a good lively campaign.

Pleasure over the prospect, however, seems to be confined to the Philippines and to Europe. There is no visible enthusiasm among the American taxpayers.

SONOMA ARRIVES FROM THE COAST

The Oceanic liner Sonoma arrived from San Francisco yesterday afternoon with many passengers for Honolulu and the Colonies, and a big cargo. Among her passengers were the Coronation Choir, which is going to Australia on a tour.

The Sonoma has once again busted a hoodoo. She left San Francisco on Friday, which was also the 13th day of the month, yet managed to crawl along to Honolulu without encountering any kind of dire disaster.

The passengers for Honolulu on the Sonoma were:

L. H. Bricker, James Brickwell, Miss E. K. Toatt, Mrs. S. L. Mark, Miss B. Mark, Miss M. Redwood, Mrs. Frank Pichey and maid, D. H. Davis, Miss M. Penny, Mrs. W. H. Gog, Miss Gog, Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Traphagen and four children, Mrs. Griggs, Dr. F. E. Lawrence, W. E. Douglas, Captain and Mrs. Charles W. Fisher, Col. Z. L. Spaulding, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Castle, Mr. and F. Wichman, Mrs. O. Kech, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Ward and son, R. W. Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Lained, Mrs. M. Bockner, Dr. and Mrs. C. Cushing, H. F. Wichman, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Harrison, S. B. Connell, Miss A. Clark, S. H. Hunt, Master S. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. H. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. I. G. Simas, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Stoiber, T. H. Burton, Miss McKinnon, Mrs. D. A. Mackintosh, R. Davies, W. I. Marsh, O. H. Bybee, B. M. Jones, L. H. Stevens, H. G. Dickenson, S. Albright, L. H. Ness, Miss Fleming, O. Lucido, W. B. Kenny, G. F. Meezy, M. T. Coman, James Goring, W. B. McKay, George Spring.

Owing to the large amount of local freight which had to be discharged in Honolulu the Oceanic liner Sonoma did not get away for the Colonies until after two o'clock this morning.

ITALIAN FISHERMEN ARRIVE ON SONOMA

"De Dago Fisher-de-man," is in town, having arrived on the Sonoma. In fact a small hut of Italian fishermen put in their appearance yesterday. They brought a small launch along and also a smart sailing craft which will be used in fishing.

The Italians had no sooner left the Sonoma than they had their craft in the water and were scooting about the harbor to get the lay of things. They propose to revolutionize the fish business here and may make great inroads on the business of the Japs.

At San Francisco the Italians have control of the fishing and do well at it.

At Cape Town, South Africa, there are large numbers of Italian fishermen, smart fellows when it comes to handling sails and fishing lines, and they have made a big success of their work there.

These fishermen think that the same opportunities exist in Honolulu and will make a great effort to break into the Jap combine which at present controls the fish business.

SEAL HUNTERS TO RETURN TO COAST

The Korea will today take to San Francisco the crew of the sealing schooner Geneva, which put into this port some time ago in distress. The owner of the Geneva has decided not to continue the sealing expedition. Captain Jones is to remain in Honolulu, and after his vessel has been repaired to some extent will take the small craft back to British Columbia. He will get a crew of four or five Japs for this purpose and on arrival at Victoria the vessel will be thoroughly repaired and a new crew engaged for the second sealing expedition.

About thirty men will be among the party which is to return to the Coast by the Korea. These will include eight seal hunters and sixteen hunters' helpers. Among the hunters who are to return is an old Indian. The latter is a quite a character but is said to be a sure shot with a gun and a valuable man on a sealing expedition.

Hanalei Goes on the Slip.

The steamer Hanalei was taken in from the Row yesterday and placed on the Marine Railway for an overhauling. She will probably be put on a run now, carrying sugar.

Bark Ivanhoe Arrives.

The British bark Ivanhoe, Grant master, arrived from the Nitrate ports yesterday after a sixty-one day passage and was towed into port by the tug Fearless shortly after two o'clock. The vessel is berthed at the Railway wharf.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Wednesday's dolly.)

The Territorial flag was hoisted for the first time yesterday over the Kapoian building.

Manager Gjerdum of Hanna has been appointed to succeed Manager Watt on Honokaa Plantation.

Judge Estee yesterday received a letter from the Attorney General relative to the Tanbara case, and indicating that the matter of a reprieve would soon be disposed of.

E. H. Clough, one of the best known writers of the San Francisco press, was a through passenger on the Siberia. He is making a trip around the world, and is accompanied by his wife.

A report was received yesterday that the military authorities at San Francisco were considering the project to take Roger James back to Alcatraz for confinement there as an escaped military prisoner.

Director Jared G. Smith has received word from Washington that the agricultural bill which passed Congress carries \$15,000 for the Hawaii station, which is the maximum allowed any of the state or territorial stations of the Agricultural Department. This will put the Hawaii establishment in very good shape. The government will have a bureau of farmers' institutes, according to Mr. Smith's advice.

News came yesterday from Lahaina that the mail boat which left there at 11:45 Sunday forenoon for Lanai had not been heard from since, and fears were entertained that it had been swamped and the crew of two Hawaiians lost. A squall which struck a boat containing George W. Hayselden may have overturned the boat. He saw the boat head about as if to return to Lahaina. It is said the mail boat crew had been drinking.

(From Thursday's dolly.)

Immigration Commissioner Sargent will leave for Hawaii about the first of April.

Go Kim, acting Chinese Consul, has been ill for the last few days with dengue fever.

Judge Robinson yesterday granted a motion for non-suit in the case of Samuel Andrews vs. Kalkena.

Reports of the Board of Health and Department of Agriculture were distributed in the Legislature yesterday.

Mr. J. H. Nishwitz, of Nahiku, Maui, who went to the States recently for the benefit of his health, has been seriously ill at the Russ House, San Francisco, for the past month. He is alone. His condition is reported to be critical.

Ex-Delegate Wilcox returned from Washington in poor health.

T. Thomas Fortune has arrived in Manila and is making addresses there.

About a third of the million dollar issue of Hawaiian coin has been redeemed.

Wm. T. Rawlins has been appointed by Judge Gear administrator of the estate of Kahinu Mele.

J. E. Fullerton, F. H. Loucks and William Milverton have been appointed appraisers of the estate of Bella D. Friel, deceased.

A. C. Brown, Frank Archer and A. Ahrens have been appointed appraisers of the property and estate of Kahinu Mele (w), deceased.

Consul Saito, who has returned from Japan, comes vested with power to stop the migration of Hawaiian Japanese laborers to the mainland.

Charles Wilcox has resigned from the Public Works Department at the request of Supt. Cooper. The latter expresses confidence in Wilcox's honesty.

Attorney General Andrews has asked the attorneys in the Summer case to reduce their charges against each other to writing. If they refuse he will follow up the inquiry in his own way.

This afternoon at 5 o'clock a Lenten devotional service will be held in the gymnasium of the Y. W. C. A., at which Miss Mabel Barton will be the leader. Mrs. Joseph Richards will give a bible reading, and Miss Byington of Kamehameha School will sing a solo.

SMALL CRAFT LICKED BY ANGRY WAVES

A party in the small gasoline launch owned by Wally Davis, which was formerly the yacht Eagle, had a tough time of it off Makapuu Point yesterday at noon. They were sailing from Honolulu to Koolau ports when they encountered such terrific seas that they had to put back to Honolulu.

The Eagle left Honolulu about ten o'clock yesterday morning. It was intended to take her around to Koolau ports and there use here in the rice trade but off Makapuu Point very heavy seas were encountered. Waves swept clear over the little craft. It was impossible to keep the water out and the occupants of the vessel, realizing that to go further would mean to sink the craft, turned her around and headed for Honolulu, arriving here shortly after two o'clock in the afternoon.

AFTER A CREW FOR SHIP KENILWORTH

The four-masted ship Kenilworth is lying in the stream with a full cargo of sugar aboard, ready for the voyage to the Atlantic coast, but there are few deep water sailors aboard of her and the vessel is now waiting for a crew. There are plenty of sailors knocking about the waterfront now but they do not seem to take kindly to voyagers around Cape Horn. The Kenilworth will probably be towed outside and anchored today and will sail from the anchorage as soon as a crew can be secured.

The schooner Mahukona, whose cabin was destroyed by fire the other night, will have repairs made to it while making the voyage from Elele to San Francisco with a cargo of sugar. It is understood that the Mahukona was uninsured at the time the fire occurred.

An Ancient Foe

To health and happiness is Scrofula—as ugly as ever since time immemorial.

It causes buncches in the neck, disfigures the skin, inflames the mucous membrane, wastes the muscles, weakens the bones, reduces the power of resistance to disease and the capacity for recovery, and develops into consumption.

"A lurch appeared on the left side of my neck. It caused great pain, was lanced, and became a running sore. I went into a general decline. I was persuaded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and when I had taken six bottles my neck was healed and I have never had any trouble of the kind since." Mrs. K. T. Snyder, Troy, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Will rid you of Scrofula, radically and permanently, as they have rid thousands.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, March 19, 1903.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val	Bid	Ask
MERCHANDISE				
C. Brewer & Co.	1,000,000	100	410	
L. B. Kerr Co., Ltd.	200,000	50		
SUGAR				
Swa	5,000,000	20	28 1/2	
Haw. Agricultural Co.	1,000,000	100	24	
Haw. Com. & Sug. Co.	2,500,000	100		
Haw. Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	27	
Honolulu	750,000	100		
Honolulu	2,000,000	100	18 1/2	
Honolulu	500,000	100		
Kahuku	500,000	20		
Kahulu Plant. Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	50	9 1/2	
Kipahulu	100,000	100		
Koloa	500,000	100		
McBryde Sug. Co., Ltd.	8,500,000	20	4 1/2	
Oahu Sugar Co.	4,000,000	100	107 1/2	
Onomae	1,000,000	20	23	
Ookala	500,000	20	11	
Oloa Sugar Co., Ltd.	5,000,000	80	11	
Oloahu	150,000	100	10 1/2	
Pauhanu Sugar Plantation Co.	5,000,000	80	17	
Pacific	250,000	100	20 1/2	
Pala	750,000	100		
Peepee	750,000	100		
Pioneer	2,750,000	100	97 1/2	
Waialua Ag. Co.	4,500,000	100	58	
Waialua	700,000	100	30	
Waianae	250,000	100	10 1/2	
STEAMSHIP CO'S				
Wilder S. & Co.	500,000	100	100	120
Inter-Island S. & Co.	500,000	100	100	
MISCELLANEOUS				
Haw. Electric Co.	500,000	100	85	
Hon. R. T. & L. Co.	1,000,000	80	87 1/2	
Mutual Tel. Co.	150,000	10		
O. R. & L. Co.	4,000,000	100	95	
BONDS				
Haw. Govt. 5 p. c.				
Hilo R. R. Co. 6 p. c.				
Hon. R. T. & L. Co.				
O. R. & L. Co.				
O. R. & L. Co.				
Oloa P. & C.				

MEMPHIS CUT OFF BY GREAT RIVER FRESHETS

San Francisco's Street Car Men, Unable to Compromise With Employers, May Go Off on a Strike on Saturday Next.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Mar. 18.—All railroad communication has been cut off from this city owing to the floods.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 18.—Col. Charles F. Humphrey, deputy Quartermaster General of the army, has been nominated Quartermaster General with the rank of Brigadier General.

Col. Humphrey served as a private in the Fifth Artillery in 1863 and in 1866 was commissioned a lieutenant and transferred to the Fourth Artillery. He was made a first lieutenant in 1868. He graduated from the Artillery School in 1874 and in 1879 was commissioned a captain and assistant quartermaster. He became a major in 1892 and in 1897 was appointed a lieutenant colonel and deputy quartermaster general. He became a colonel by act of Congress in 1898. He has seen wide service, having been in the Civil War, fought Indians in the West, serving in the Snake Bannock campaign in Nevada and Oregon. He was brevetted a captain and awarded a Congressional medal of honor for distinguished gallantry in action with Indians at Clearwater, Idaho. He served in Cuba and was with the relief expedition at Peking in 1900.

SAN FRANCISCO, Mar. 18.—No compromise has been reached between the street car companies and their employes and a strike is threatened for Saturday.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 18.—Hamilton Fish, son of the former Secretary of State, has been appointed Assistant United States Treasurer at New York.

BUFFALO, Mar. 18.—Mrs. Hull, mother-in-law of Edwin L. Burdick, both central figures in the murder mystery, is reported ill.

NEW YORK, Mar. 18.—Charles M. Schwab has returned from his European trip in good health.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 18.—The vote on the Cuban Reciprocity treaty will be taken tomorrow.

FIGHT ON MORGAN'S TRUST BEGINS IN FEDERAL COURT

ST. LOUIS, Mar. 18.—The Northern Securities case is being argued before four Federal judges.

One year ago this month, the Attorney General of the United States, acting under the instructions of President Roosevelt brought an action at law to render null and void the incorporation of the Northern Securities Company. He filed with the United States Circuit Court in Minnesota, at St. Paul, a petition asking that the Northern Securities Company be enjoined perpetually from dealing in or voting any stock of the Northern Pacific or Great Northern Railroad Companies, and that the stockholders of the railroad companies also be enjoined from recognizing the Northern Securities Company as the owner or holder of stocks in their companies.

The petition recites that an attempt to turn over a controlling interest of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to the Great Northern in the year 1896 having been defeated by a decision of the Supreme Court, James J. Hill and other stockholders of the Great Northern and J. Pierpont Morgan and his associates in the Northern Pacific Company entered into an unlawful combination or conspiracy to effect a virtual consolidation of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern systems, and to place restraint upon all competitive interstate and foreign trade or commerce carried on by them. Their plan, it is declared, was to form a corporation to be called the Northern Securities Company, under the laws of New Jersey, with a capital stock of \$400,000,000, to which, in exchange for its capital stock upon a certain basis and at a certain rate, was to be transferred the capital stock of or a controlling interest in the Great Northern and Northern Pacific.

If the Government fails to prevent the carrying out of this combination, the petitioners declare, not only will a virtual consolidation of two competing trans-continental lines with the practical pooling of the earnings be effected, and a monopoly of the interstate and foreign commerce formerly carried on by them as competitors be created and all effective competition between such lines and carrying of interstate and foreign traffic be destroyed, but thereafter to all desiring to use it, an available method will be presented whereby the act of Congress of July 2, 1890, may be circumvented and set at naught, and all trans-continental lines, indeed the entire railway system of the country, may be absorbed, merged and consolidated, thus placing the public at the absolute mercy of the holding corporation.

Lt. Com. Marix Here.

Among the notable passengers on the Korea is Lieutenant Commander Adolph Marix, who has just been relieved from duty as Captain of the Port at Manila and is now on his way to Washington to get his next step as Captain. He has been in service on the Asiatic Station now for about three years, during most of that time having been Chief of the Lighthouse Bureau of the Philippines, but for the last year has been Port Captain at Manila, remaining there on the urgent recommendation of Admiral Remy. Lieutenant Commander Marix is one of the famous men of the navy. He was judge advocate of the naval court of inquiry that investigated the Maine disaster in the harbor of Havana, and is the foremost man in the navy as an authority on matters relating to maritime law. He is a native of Saxony.

Wong Shiu King, the editor who was sentenced to thirty days in Oahu Prison for libel, was pardoned yesterday by Governor Dole.

More Trouble for Uncle.

NEW YORK, March 11.—English investors in Spanish-American loans and enterprises are now looking for a sequel to the Venezuelan affair in some other quarter of the western hemisphere, says the Tribune's representative in London. The only other countries where defaults of interest and repudiation of financial obligations are flagrant are Costa Rica and Guatemala. The external debt of Costa Rica was scaled down to lower rates of interest, but defaults have occurred in both the interest and the sinking fund. Guatemala's debt was also rearranged for at 4 per cent, but the interest has not been paid. These countries are exposing themselves to foreign coercion in the interest of European creditors. It is not probable that England will join Germany in another naval campaign against either republic, since the British investors in the two main Venezuelan loans complain that the effect of the alliance has been to establish preference for inferior German claims and to create a prejudice against the legitimate claims of bondholders.

PROSPECT OF CHEAP FARES TO HAWAII

Oceanic May Reduce 3 Months of Year.

There is an indication that tourist steamship fares on the Oceanic liners between Honolulu and San Francisco may be reduced considerably for a period of three months of the year. It is said that the Oceanic Company would be willing to make the fare \$55 each way during the months of December, January and February.

Charles R. Frazier, who recently wrote a book regarding the Islands, is authority for the above statement. He left the Islands some time ago to travel in the States. When he left here he had letters of introduction to the Oceanic Steamship Company in San Francisco. In a letter to the Honolulu Ad, a new paper started here, he says: "The writer found Mr. L. F. Cockroft of the Oceanic Steamship Company eager to aid in Hawaiian tourist travel, and through his assistance he secured many concessions in travel from the railroad companies. In answer to a suggestion that steamship companies might make a reduction in fare during the winter months, Mr. Cockroft said it might possibly be arranged to make the fare to Honolulu \$35 during the months of December, January and February, and an arrangement might be made with the railroad companies for a through trip from the East on the same basis. When the local business bodies begin their advertising campaign in earnest, there will very likely not be the slightest difficulty in arranging with the steamship people for a cheap rate."

Metcalfe Are Divorced.

Judge De Bolt filed a decree yesterday in the divorce libel of Kahinu Metcalfe vs. Thomas Metcalfe, granting a dissolution of the marriage, and giving the custody and control of an unnamed infant to the mother. The court orders, by way of permanent alimony, that Thomas Metcalfe pay the sum of \$20 per month, the same to be paid in monthly installments on the 15th of each month, and the sum of \$50 as counsel fee. Since the commencement of the divorce proceedings a child was born on March 4.

WM. C. GREGG INVENTS A CANE LOADER THAT MAY SIMPLIFY LABOR PROBLEMS

William C. Gregg of Honolulu and Minneapolis has invented a cane loading machine, and during the past month has been successfully experimenting with it at Ewa.

The principle of the machine is as follows:

The cane is picked up by hand, and thrown into a sled, shaped like the ribs of a boat. The boat weighs 200 pounds and holds 800 pounds of cane. The boat is then drawn by a team of mules to the side of the machine which is mounted on wheels and stands alongside of and parallel to the railroad track. It is operated by a gasoline engine. The machine picks the boat up, and dumps the cane into the car, returning the boat to the ground, whence it is hauled back to the field by the mule team, left there to be filled, and a boat which has meanwhile been filled is in turn drawn to the machine.

It takes only one minute after a boat is alongside of the machine, to unhitch the team, elevate, discharge and return the boat and hitch the team to it again. The boats go over the deepest furrows without capsizing.

Three teams and six to eight boats keep one machine busy.

A MACHINE CREW.

Mr. Gregg's estimate of the crew of men, material and fuel necessary to operate a machine, is as follows:

15 men loading boats.
3 men driving teams.
2 men on machine.
1 man hauling cars.
3 teams hauling boats.
1 team hauling cars.
10 gallons of gasoline.
Total 22 men, 8 mules and 10 gallons of gasoline.

CAPACITY.

Mr. Gregg claims that one machine and the above outfit will load 200 to 240 tons of cane a day, with portable tracks 300 feet apart, which is twice as far apart as they are now laid.

The first machine manufactured by Mr. Gregg has been changed and improved in a number of details, and some experimental runs made with an entirely untrained crew. The following are some of the results: On March 4, with ordinary stake cars, 13 men, 2 teams and 8 gallons of gasoline loaded 53 tons of cane in 7½ hours. Reckoning wages at 7½ cents an hour, a team as costing the same as a man and gasoline at 30 cents a gallon, the cost of loading was 29.4 cents a ton.

On March 10th 23 men, 3 teams and 2½ gallons of gasoline loaded 46 tons of cane in 2½ hours, or at the rate of 14 cents a ton of cane.

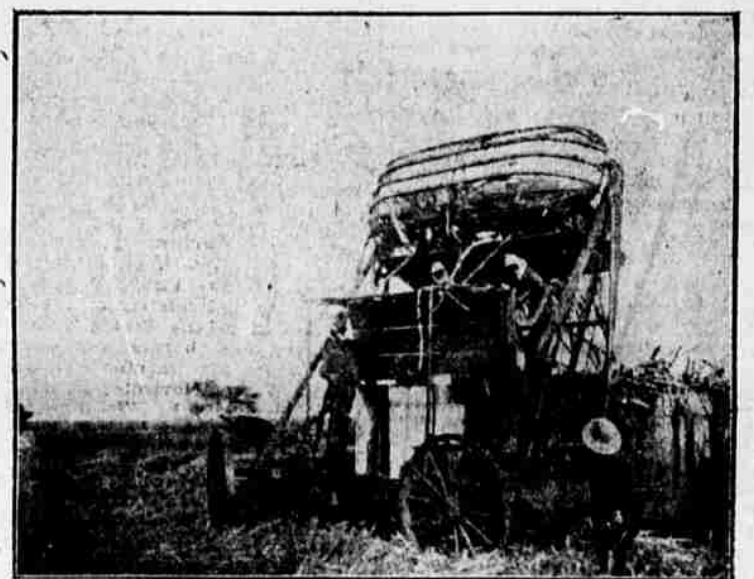
The usual method of loading is by packing the cane by hand from the field, up an inclined plank to the top of the car, where it is dumped into the car. Another method is to load the cane on



CARS LOADED BY GREGG, LOADER.



LIFTING A BOAT LOAD OF CANE.



DUMPING THE CANE.

to sleds on which slings are spread. The sled is then hauled to a derrick beside the track, when the derrick lifts the sling and swings the bundle over the car, where a trip drops it into the car.

These methods cost from 17 to 40 cents per ton of cane.

The claims of the inventor for the Gregg machine are:

1. That it diminishes the number of men required to load cane by from 30 to 50 per cent.
2. That it costs less money than the present methods.
3. That it saves the use of one-half of the portable track now in use.
4. That the cane is freer from trash.
5. That it can work closer to the

cutters, than under the present methods, thereby getting the cane to the mill quicker, and preventing deterioration of the cane.

6. That it enables the use of the cheapest and poorest class of labor, as only one stick of cane at a time has to be handled, while under the hand packing system, only the strongest of men can stand the strain.

7. That it saves the expense and delay incident to the use of slings where the present system of sleds and derricks is in use.

The machine is now set up in a yard opposite Mr. Gregg's office on lower Alakea street, where it can be seen in operation at any time upon application at the office.

FIGURES ON IMMIGRATION

Figures received by the Collector of Customs show that during the month of January, 1903, there arrived in the ports of the United States from foreign countries 35,097 aliens, of whom 31,851 were allowed to land, as against arrivals in January, 1902, of 26,459. Of these arrivals for January, 1903, 28,797 were Europeans, 2,255 were Asiatics, of whom 1,957 were Japanese and 119 Chinese, and the balance were from other countries in Asia. The rest were from South America, Mexico and various islands. The leading ports report arrivals as follows: New York, 21,819; Boston, 1,966; Philadelphia, 719; Baltimore, 2,107; San Francisco, 497; San Juan, Porto Rico, 131; Key West, 490; New Orleans, 51; Galveston, 190; Port Townsend, 101; Honolulu, 1,616; Portland, Oregon, 57.

Appeals to the Governor.

Chinese friends of Wong Shiu King, who was convicted of libel and given thirty days in jail, are circulating a petition for executive clemency. It is pointed out that the libel was in a paid advertisement, that Wong Shiu King had very little to do with it, that he is a Christian man of exemplary character who supports a family by teaching, and that he is in poor health.

MISS HYDE AND MR. COLLINS WED

Miss Cornelia B. Hyde and Mr. Dwight M. Collins were married yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Richards. The Rev. William Morris Kneale performing the ceremony. The lanel, where the couple were married, was decorated with greens and white violets. Mrs. C. M. Hyde, the aunt of the bride, came from Hilo to be present at her niece's wedding. As the function was a very quiet one the only guests present were Mr. Collins' relatives and a few of Miss Hyde's most intimate friends.

The bride wore a pretty gown of white pina over satin trimmed with old lace and chiffon. Her tulle veil was caught in the collar with orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of white violets and maidenhair fern.

Mr. and Mrs. Collins will make their home in Pittsfield, Mass.

The Builders and Traders' Exchange adopted resolutions last night calling on the Legislature to create a permanent statistical bureau here and provide for the taking of a biennial census of mercantile and industrial conditions.

EARL ROBERTS TO VISIT THE UNITED STATES IN EARLY PART OF AUTUMN



EARL ROBERTS.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Field Marshal Earl Roberts has accepted an invitation to visit the United States in September.

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(Limited.)
AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND
MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND
LIFE. Established 1835.
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The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Company.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Company.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Company.
The George F. Blake Steam Pump.
Weston's Cylindrical Furnace.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Company, of London.

Castle & Cooke.
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INSURANCE
AGENTS. . .**

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New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.
OF BOSTON.
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**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION.** This successful
remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Hicord,
Huchan, Robert, Vissac, and others, contains all the
essentials to be sought in a medicine of the kind,
and cures everything hitherto employed.
THERAPION No. 1 maintains its world-
renowned and well-merited reputation for drainage
of the kidneys, pains in the back, and
kindred ailments, affording prompt relief where
other well-tried remedies have been powerless.
THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood,
erysipelas, eczema, blotches, pains and swelling
of joints, gout, rheumatism, & all diseases for which
it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury.
THERAPION No. 3 for the destruction of surface
eruptions, such as the eruptions of the face, and
run of the nose. This preparation purifies the
whole system through the blood, and thoroughly
eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.
THERAPION No. 4 for exhaustion, sleep-
lessness, and all distressing consequences of
dissipation, worry, overwork, &c. It possesses
surprising power in restoring strength and vigor to
those suffering from the enervating influences of
long residence in hot, unhealthy climates.
THERAPION is sold by the principal
chemists and druggists throughout the world.
Price in England, 2s. 3d. and 4s. 6d. In order-
ing state which of the three numbers is re-
quired, and observe that the word "THERAPION"
appears on the British Government Stamp (in
white letters on a red ground) affixed to every
genuine package by order of His Majesty's Hon.
Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

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MANY BILLS PASS BOTH BRANCHES

(Continued from page 2.)

The Fourth District member (Wright) had been ready to set aside money from Kona for the Fourth and Fifth Districts. Wright responded that Kona, Kau and Kohala needed just as much as the other districts. It appeared to him that the Third, Fourth and Fifth Districts were trying to "hog" it all. He demanded justice for his district. Long made the point that Kona had voted with the minority, and followed immediately with a motion that the bill as amended be passed, which carried. Bill No. 37 was then brought up. The Judiciary committee had recommended that No. 45 be substituted, but owing to the absence of the author, the two measures were laid aside for later action.

DESERTION BILL APPROVED.
Bill No. 50, relating to desertions of married persons, was taken up, Kaniloh arguing against the repeal of the law, saying it was necessary to keep couples together, and the people of the Second District were opposed to the repeal. Andrade urged the passage of the bill on the ground that the present law is unconstitutional, as it endeavors to enforce a civil contract by penal provisions, and he would be ready to defend any case under the law, being certain that he could secure an acquittal. Fernandez said the present law was contrary to the statutes of the United States. The committee then approved the measure.

The committee then rose, and Chairman Chillingworth reported favorable action on bills 70 and 50. Both bills were then passed second reading.

Kupihua endeavored to have the rules suspended so that he might introduce bills and resolutions, but this was not the will of the House.

After a report of the printing committee the House took up bill No. 38, relating to concealing an infant, in which the penalty is reduced from two years to one year, and it passed the third reading without dissenting voice.

House Bill No. 42 was then brought forward, the bill having for its object the reducing of the penalty for larceny to one year, and it passed, 25 to 3. No. 43, affecting assault and battery, was next considered. Kaniloh opposed the bill, finding a number of differences between the measure and existing law. But Knudsen explained that the only change is making the penalty one year instead of two, and giving the district court power to dispose of the matter without having to await grand jury action. Fernandez took the same view, and the bill passed, ayes 25, noes 2.

Bill No. 44, relating to receiving stolen goods, received unanimous support. No. 45 was tabled. No. 46, relating to illegal branding of cattle, had no opponents, and No. 47, relating to embezzlement, was similarly popular.

No. 48, on burglary, making the penalty twenty years imprisonment instead of life, was agreed to without dissent. The opium repeal law was not so popular, though there was no debate, the bill passing, ayes 23, noes 3.

The House then adjourned.

IN THE SENATE

Secretary Savidge read a communication from the House, transmitting a resolution calling upon the Governor to pardon all released criminals in order that they may be restored to their civil rights. Referred to Judiciary Committee upon motion of Senator Baldwin, who said he wasn't prepared to vote on it.

AGAINST SCHOOL CHANGE.

Senator Wilcox for the Committee on Health and Education reported emphatically against any change in the school system. The report was on thirteen petitions of which only one favored country control. The committee reported that the present system "is not an experiment but a system gradually evolved in two generations out of local conditions." The system is also said to fit local conditions and to be of the best as shown by the success of pupils from here on the mainland, and in the prizes won at Paris by the Hawaiian educational exhibit. It was stated also that the system is best for the teachers; the lowest salary paid is \$500 and is paid without regard to sex. The abandonment of the present system, the committee says would be to throw education back from twenty-five to thirty years, and the committee strongly recommends that it be retained. The report was laid on the table to be taken up with the County bill.

Senator Wilcox for the same committee reported favorably the petition for kindergartens, and recommended the appropriation of \$3000 asked by the Superintendent. To be considered with the appropriation bill.

SALARY FOR PRESIDENT.

Senator Wilcox reported also on Senate Bill No. 37 relating to the Board of Health recommending an amendment providing that the president should be paid an adequate salary and have control and be responsible for the department of Health, subject to a majority of the advisory board. To be considered with the bill.

GOVERNMENT PHYSICIANS.

Senator Paris presented a majority report from the special committee on items in the health appropriations. The item of \$6,000 for maintenance of hospitals was recommended as necessary. The item of \$40,500 for government physicians, it was reported had been cut by the Governor from \$45,000. The majority reported that it was against public policy to tamper with the present system, and that the physicians as a rule did their duty. To do away with them would tend to permit the spread of infectious diseases, and would also work serious harm to a large proportion of the population. The item of \$32,900 for insane asylum was

increased by the committee to \$33,000. The report was signed by Paris, Woods and Wilcox.

Senator McCandless presented the minority report of himself and Senator Dickey.

The items for hospitals and asylums were concurred in but the minority was against the physicians, reporting that the Hawaiian poor were very few, and preferred to minister for themselves. An item of \$5,000 was recommended instead, for health agents to have charge of vaccination, sanitation, etc. Both reports were laid on the table to be considered with the appropriation bill.

COUNTY COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Senator Cecil Brown reported for the special county committee, recommending the adoption of the Republican county bill with a few amendments, chief of which are making the leper settlement a separate county and taking from Supervisors the right to issue bonds. The committee highly recommends the bill, and says there is no need for discussion as it was the prominent plank in the platform of all parties.

The following are the proposed changes:

Amending the title to conform with the Organic Act.

Conferring jurisdiction upon counties over inter-island waters, and making

Bird Island and Laysan Island a part of Oahu.

Making the leper settlement a separate county, but under the control of the Board of Health, the lepers to elect the Sheriff and the District Magistrate; salaries to be paid by the board, and the Sheriff to appoint five policemen. This takes from the lepers any voice in the control of Maui.

The acts of county health officers to be approved by the Board of Health, which, under the Organic Act, is given authority over all health matters.

County officers to have three years' residence before they are eligible.

Making the Sheriff ex-officio coroner, and the clerk ex-officio recorder, and combining the offices of Assessor and Collector, and making the Treasurer also the license collector.

The District Attorneys to be deputies of the Attorney General and removable by him upon cause proven before the Supreme Court.

To permit recorders to file any plan of land.

Limiting Territorial taxes to five mills and of the counties to the same amount.

Authorizing the Collector to sell away licenses: For Oahu, \$1,000; Maui, \$500; East Hawaii, \$500; West Hawaii, \$500; Kauai, \$150.

Also auctioneer's licenses, as follows: Oahu, \$500; Maui and East Hawaii, \$100; West Hawaii and Kauai, \$50. The bond to be fixed at \$3,000 and \$500, respectively.

Providing a penalty for illegal slaughter, &c.

Making the livery stable license fee \$50.

Fixing merchandise licenses as follows: Sales less than \$10,000, \$50; sales less than \$100,000, \$100; sales less than \$100,000, \$200; over \$100,000, \$300.

Dressmaking and tailoring license to be \$20, to be limited to public shops.

Reducing the fee for peddling cake from \$25 to \$10.

Making the water rates paid into the treasury daily instead of quarterly, and fixing the salary at \$3,000 instead of 15 per cent of the rents collected.

Providing for the following amounts for starting business in the counties: Oahu, \$500,000; West Hawaii, \$45,000; East Hawaii, \$55,000; Maui, \$60,000; and Kauai, \$40,000.

The committee reported also against changing the school system and inserted a provision making the old law stand if any part of the county act repealing it is declared unconstitutional. Senator Kalanokalan and Senator J. T. Brown wanted the report translated and printed. Senator Achi said the amendments suited him, and he was willing to swallow the bill whole. Finally it was decided to have six copies of the bill typewritten into Hawaiian for the benefit of the Home Rule members.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Senator Achi gave notice of an act to create a toll and freight board.

TO REPAY PRATT.

Senator Achi introduced a resolution for the insertion of an item of \$10,000 in the appropriation bill to repay the Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Exchange for money spent by J. G. Pratt in Washington in securing the passage of the fire claims act.

Senate Bill No. 83 went over until today.

The bill providing for the \$5 tax on automobiles and \$2 tax on bicycles passed, with an amendment making the bicycle tax \$1. Senator Dickey thought \$5 was not enough for automobiles, and Senator Achi opposed the bicycle tax. He said \$2 was six per cent on the valuation of the bicycle, while automobiles paid but one-third of one per cent on their value. He said bicycles didn't damage the roads, anyway, while they paid more tax than horses. Senator Paris favored the tax, while Senator Kaohi argued that there should not be such a law any more than a tax on spectacles or umbrellas. Senator Achi's motion to strike out the bicycle tax was lost. Senator McCandless's amendment to make the tax \$1 carried. Senators Achi and Kaohi voted "no" on the final passage of the bill.

PAY OF JURORS.

The bill amending the jury law so as to give ten cents a mile for expenses of jurors passed finally. The section limiting this to jurors residing outside the district was stricken out. Senator McCandless's amendment to strike out the one dollar verdict fee received no second. The bill passed, McCandless voting "no."

The bill providing for the payment of fire claims bonds passed unanimously.

INCOME TAX STAYS.

A motion to defer action on the income tax repeal was lost. On motion of Senator Brown the report of the committee was adopted and the bill killed. \$ to L the Home Rulers voting against the bill.

Senator Achi immediately gave notice of another income law amendment, providing that the tax be collected by counties.

The bill relating to notices by Boards of Registration passed second reading, with an amendment providing that notices shall be posted as well as published.

The forest reserve bill was referred

to the special agricultural committee. Senate Bills Nos. 90, 91, 93, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 105, 107, 109, 110, and 115 were referred to committees, on second reading.

The bill for the exemption of certain personal property from execution passed second reading.

CALLS ON COOPER.

Senator McCandless introduced a resolution for the appointment of a committee to find out how many teams belonging to private parties had been employed by the Public Works Department within the past ten days, while government teams were idle. The resolution carried and the Chair appointed McCandless, Dickey and Woods.

The resolution of the House on "outrageous freights" was referred to the public lands committee.

The Senate adjourned at 2:40.

DWIGHT CALLED UPON TO EXPLAIN

C. B. Dwight, road supervisor for Honolulu, is the latest government employee to get into trouble and the Senate Committee is investigating his alleged action in employing outside teams to do work of the Department, while government teams were lying idle in the stables. The more serious allegation made is that these outside horses on the government payrolls were the property of Supervisor Dwight. The committee may report this morning.

UNITED STATES IS BACKING BONDS

Samples of the fire claims bonds and instructions for their disposition were handed to Secretary Carter by W. O. Smith yesterday.

The sample bond shows a very artistic piece of workmanship but of more value is the title at the head of the bond: "United States of America." The instructions provide that bidders for the bonds must deposit ten per cent of the amount of the bid, before it can be considered.

EXTEND KAHAIKI LEASES OPTION

U. S. Attorney Breckons yesterday closed negotiations with the Dowsett Estate for a two months' extended option of the Kahaiiki tract which now takes in the whole of the tract wanted by the government. Attorney General Knox was notified of the fact by cable.

Macomber's Fortune.

The San Francisco files show that W. K. Macomber, the young Hawaiian who fell heir to \$500,000, had taken up his residence in San Francisco with the intention of entering the University of California. The death of his aunt, Mrs. W. J. Barrs, of Worcester, Mass., gave him his fortune. He has already gone to Worcester to attend the settlement of the estate.

THIS IS THE SEASON when death stalks through the land in the form of pneumonia. The surest defense against this disease is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It always cures and cures quickly. All druggists and dealers sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

BY FAR THE BETTER

way. Prevention, says the proverb, is better than cure. So it is, and vastly easier. That is, when you know how to prevent. The town of London would not have been scourged by the plague if the people had known how to prevent it. But they did not, and so they were swept away as grain falls in front of the big reaping machines. Men used to build forts and castles, and strong walls around their cities, in order to be safe from their enemies; and there was wisdom and good judgment in the idea. Nevertheless, disease, which kills a thousand where ten are slain in battle, cannot be kept out by thick walls or escaped by flight. The proper thing to do is to make the body healthy by right living and the frequent use of a tonic and purifying medicine like WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION which causes the food to be well digested, destroys or expels the germs of disease that may be in the blood, and stirs up the organs to active and natural operation. This ever-successful remedy is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. No other medicine can compare with it in preventing, relieving and curing La Grippe, Throat and Lung Troubles, Dysentery, Debility, and other ailments to which all are exposed from the germs constantly taken into the system from the air, water, food, and many other sources. Dr. W. D. McNab, of Canada, says: "I find your preparation of cod liver oil to be a most valuable form of nourishment and tissue builder for patients suffering from wasting diseases." Effective from the first dose. Look it up. One bottle convinces. At chemists,

PAT MURPHY IS ACCUSED OF MURDER

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The police authorities yesterday laid a definite charge of murder against Pat Murphy, foreman of the McCandless cattle ranch, held heretofore on suspicion of having shot the boy, Joe Perry, found dead in front of Murphy's house at Makua on last Friday with a rifle bullet in his head. Murphy was arrested at Walaue immediately after the shooting, and was then under the influence of liquor. His story was that Joe had been kicked in the head by a mule, a palpable absurdity in the light of the fact that the man had been shot.

Since the shooting Murphy has been kept locked up at the Police Station, and has told a number of stories of the tragedy that do not hang together very well. In addition to these statements made by the man now formally accused of the crime of murder, it has come to the knowledge of the police that Murphy has cherished ill-will against the boy Joe for some little time past, and has more than once been heard to utter threats against his life. It seems that Murphy missed a small sum of money from his house, something like fifteen dollars, and he had accused Perry of having taken the coin. This Perry denied, but Murphy did not believe him. On Friday, when Joe rode up to the house at Makua, Murphy, who had been drinking Japanese sake, it is said, and was strongly under the influence of that villainous decoction, went out to the boy and once more accused him of the theft of the money. The boy denied the charge, and the theory of the police is that there were words between the men, ending in the tragedy by which Perry lost his life. He was killed, at all events, and Murphy went away to Walaue, where he was seen in an intoxicated condition, leaving the dead body of the herder weltering in blood in front of his house.

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MONEY FOR ROADS IS TWICE PAID.

(Continued from Page 2.)
Ross was discharged.

August 27, 1901, Mr. B. H. Wright wrote to H. C. Austin, Auditor, that I had been appointed disbursing officer for the Department. (Letter book 13, page 22.)

After that warrants for labor payrolls were issued in my name. The custom with Road Boards were to send in pay rolls already receipted for any work they desired to be charged to some road appropriation. Warrants issued for such payrolls I kept in a drawer until I received instructions to forward the money, or an order to pay over these amounts to the proper parties, as the case may be. Some time later (I think in January, 1902.) I was called into the Superintendent's office and questioned in regard to them and told that I must cash the warrants right after receiving same and keep the cash in my drawer. Shortly after the chief clerk asked me for the cash in my drawer. I let him have it, only asking in return that he give me a receipt to show for it. He gave me an I. O. U. The same thing took place in February, in March, and every month thereafter until the latter part of August, 1902.

After Wright took the cash from me and orders for payment (as provided in the road law) came in he would refer them to me and if all right he would pay same or ask the party presenting same to call for his money later. Nothing was done regarding payment of these moneys without his previous knowledge and approval, and it is a fact that Road Boards would send in receipted payrolls and that it was often months after before they would forward an order for the money due them for said payrolls. Respectfully,

CHARLES WILCOX,
Second Assistant Clerk.

A recent sale of monarchical relics in Honolulu demonstrated very clearly that the American fascination for royalty and things attendant upon it has very little of the romantic in it. The

All Run Down

When your vitality is low, you are miserable all the time. Your nerves are weak and your appetite is poor. You have no ambition, and you are languid and depressed all the time.



What you need is a good strong tonic, as described by Mrs. H. Austin, of Wellington, New Zealand. She sends her photograph and says: "I was so weak and tired all the time that I could not sleep at night. Or, if I did sleep, I was as tired in the morning as when I went to bed. I was all run down. I then tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After taking two bottles I found myself greatly improved, and soon I was completely restored to health. I think it is a great family medicine."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitations "Sarsaparilla." Be sure you get Ayer's.

You will improve faster by using Ayer's Pills with the Sarsaparilla. Take just enough each night to have one good, free movement of the bowels the day following.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

THE FIRST American Savings & Trust Co.

OF HAWAII, LTD.

Capital, \$250,000.00.

President Cecil Brown
Vice-President M. P. Robinson
Cashier W. G. Cooper
Principal Office: Corner Fort and King streets.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and interest allowed for yearly deposits at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent per annum. Rules and regulations furnished upon

request.

Household goods of the deceased queen sold for very much less than their intrinsic value. An American wants to think at least that there is at least an exchange of values when he gives his money, even for a decayed Duke.—Call.

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ROYAL Baking Powder

Makes the bread more healthful.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

HOUSE H D SHORT WORKING SESSION

(Continued from page 1.)

wall	1,500
Sheriff of the County of Kauai	2,000
County Clerk and Recorder County of Oahu	2,400
County Clerk and Recorder County of Maui	1,800
County Clerk and Recorder County of East Hawaii	1,800
County Clerk and Recorder County of West Hawaii	1,200
County Clerk and Recorder County of Kauai	1,500
Auditor of County of Oahu	3,000
Auditor of County of Maui	2,400
Auditor of County of East Hawaii	2,400
Auditor of County of West Hawaii	2,000
Assessor and Tax Collector County of Oahu	3,000
Assessor and Tax Collector County of Maui	2,000
Assessor and Tax Collector County of East Hawaii	2,000
Assessor and Tax Collector County of West Hawaii	1,200
Assessor and Tax Collector County of Kauai	1,500
District Attorney of County of Oahu	3,000
District Attorney of County of Maui	1,800
District Attorney of County of East Hawaii	1,800
District Attorney of County of West Hawaii	1,200
District Attorney of County of Kauai	1,200
Treasurer of County of Oahu	2,400
Treasurer of County of Maui	1,800
Treasurer of County of East Hawaii	1,500
Treasurer of County of West Hawaii	1,200
Treasurer of County of Kauai	1,500
Surveyor of the County of Oahu	600
Surveyor of the County of Maui	400
Surveyor of the County of East Hawaii	400
Surveyor of the County of West Hawaii	200
Surveyor of the County of Kauai	300

The committee added:
The Auditor has furnished this committee with an estimate of what the yearly income and expenses of the several counties may be. It is based as near as can be upon the receipts and salaries of the year last past. According to that estimate, the receipts of the County of Oahu will be in the neighborhood of \$800,000, and the expenses over \$500,000.

We have allowed \$520,000.
The County of Maui will receive in the neighborhood of \$147,000, and the estimated expenses for salaries, say, \$80,000.

The County of East Hawaii will receive \$169,000, and the estimated expenses are \$55,000.

The County of West Hawaii will receive about \$68,000, and the estimated expenses are \$45,000.

The County of Kauai will receive about \$125,000, and the estimated expenses are \$35,000.

In the above estimates are not included the amounts that will be necessary for roads, bridges and repairs to internal improvements.

The committee, after the estimate it has submitted to it, think that the residue, after the payment of salaries, will be sufficient to keep in repair the roads and bridges of each county, but for permanent internal improvements the funds will have to be obtained through loans to be obtained for that purpose.

The Governor's message relating to the Chinese fund was referred to the Committee on Judiciary with instructions to prepare a bill providing for the proper custody of the fund.

A bill was introduced by Senator Kahi authorizing the Legislature to appropriate money for each and every territorial officer.

The item of \$5,000 for elections was raised to \$10,000 on motion of Senator Dickey. This is to anticipate the municipal elections, which took place at the item of \$5,750 for the First Circuit, and Senator Dickey moved that all five items for the various Circuit Courts be referred to a special committee with Achi as chairman. Senator Cecil Brown said that in a letter from the Chief Justice regarding these items, it was shown that every dollar of the appropriation asked for would be needed. The items were then passed. The sum of \$10,000 was voted for further installing the Gamewell police and fire alarm system.

ST. LOUIS APPROPRIATION PASSES.
The sum of \$30,000 for the expenses in connection with Hawaii's exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition passed without any discussion. Senator Crabbe thought it ought to be \$40,000. Appropriations of \$12,500 for roads in Ewa and Wai-anae, exclusive of \$3,000 for a steam roller, were asked by McCandless and were passed. The sums of \$2500 for fencing and \$3000 for piping and tank-
ing asked by McCandless and were passed.

SENATE'S AFTERNOON SESSION.
At the afternoon session H. P. Baldwin moved to pass the appropriations as they appeared in the bill, with a proviso that when the county bill passed that the items which would not be

operative merely cease. Every salary asked for should be given as asked. The time for the county bill was set for January 1, but it might not be at that time. McCandless agreed with Baldwin. He was in favor of reconsideration. The Senate was dividing the items by four. Brown favored passing the remaining items in their entirety, and on the third reading the bill to pass the items already divided into quarters as per the Governor's original estimates. The Baldwin motion to pass the items as in the bill, was then passed.

The items first considered were those for the Department of Public Lands, a total of \$15,500, which were passed. The items covered under the caption of Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry, amounting to \$42,050, were referred to a committee consisting of Senators Isenberg, Baldwin, and Kalaauokalani. Senator Baldwin said the mercantile and other bodies would present their views on the department to the committee.

NO HEALTH BOARD STEAMER.
Board of Health items amounting to \$644,626.28, were taken up and considered. For segregation of lepers the amount was raised to \$229,000. The item of \$50,000 for a Board of Health steamer called up objections from the Home Rule members, who wanted it stricken out, together with the item of \$50,000 for maintenance. Both items were killed.

Under the military appropriations the item of \$5,000 for uniforms for enlisted men and incidentals was passed after some haggling. The full appropriation was passed.

For the band the full amount of \$10,400 carried.
The item of \$2,500 for Associated Charities passed.

The auditing department's traveling expenses of \$6,000 was passed.
The general appropriation bill then passed its second reading.

The act relating to stamps on corporation stocks, etc., passed third reading.
Senate Bill 93, relating to escheat of lands, came up for third reading and passed.

Senate Bill 95, relating to married women and their marital rights, passed third reading.

Senate Bill 96, relating to marriage contracts, providing that the man shall be not less than 17 years and the woman not less than 14 years, passed third reading.

Senate Bill 98, relating to the protection of birds, was called up for third reading. Senator Dickey, who introduced the bill, questioned some of its provisions and thought it should be referred to a committee as to whether it affected the pheasants. He was assured by Senator C. Brown that the pheasant was amply protected, and withdrew his request. The vote was called and Dickey voted against his own bill. McCandless, during the voting, called for a reconsideration. The bill was killed.

Senate Bill 99, relating to the moneys, prohibiting its importation or propagation, was called for third reading and passed. The native members voted against it, but some changed to the affirmative.

Senate Bill 100, relating to the Registrar of Conveyances and providing for the appointment of a deputy, was called for third reading and passed.

FIGHT ON GAS BILL.

Senate Bill 22, the W. W. Dimond gas bill, was called for second reading. McCandless wanted bill 74, relating to the same matter, considered at the same time. He thought the franchise was worth to the Territory \$10,000 and he wanted the franchise put up to the highest bidder. C. Brown said the only motion before the house was to consider bill 22. Kalaauokalani said he understood why the committee on public lands wanted to defer it to Monday for the sole purpose of killing bill 22. The bill had passed the former Legislature. The motion to lay it over was lost. The bill was then read section by section. McCandless moved to strike out the words "W. W. Dimond." It was the duty of the Senators to look out for the interest of the people. The new bill was a better one. The franchise should not be put up for sale. The Senate should not give money to one single person. The Dimond bill gave advantages only to "foreigners," and not to the local people, and the new bill, 74, gave the city fifty more lamps than did the Dimond Company bill.

Kalaauokalani moved to adopt the section as read. He said the petitioner for the franchise was an Island boy, not a "foreigner." Baldwin said he was opposed to granting a franchise given in the name of a single individual. He said he thought it should be a general act, without being given to an individual, although he had no objection to W. W. Dimond getting the franchise. He could not vote for a measure which discriminated in favor of any single individual.

OPPOSED HIS OWN BILL.
Dickey, who introduced the Dimond bill, said he was not aware that a new bill was to be introduced, and he could not vote for the passage of the bill under the circumstances. He moved an amendment to make it read "to grant the privilege of manufacturing gas to the person or corporation that will pay the highest amount for the franchise."

Paris inquired whether the Legislature could give a franchise to any one without the approval of Congress. It looked to him as though the Legislature was trying to sell something it couldn't deliver. Dickey thought that if the bill was a general act this would conform to the provisions of the Organic Act. He thought a brand new bill should be brought in.

C. Brown said by his interpretation of the Organic Act such acts as proposed must be approved by Congress. It would have to be approved by Congress before it was put up at auction.

ACHT MAKES INQUIRY.
Achi said if the proposition to sell the gas bill at auction stood good, then McCandless's railroad bill giving Winston privileges should be sold at auction. Also, if the auction money was paid into the treasury and Congress did not approve the bill, then the money would be tied up and the next Legislature might refuse to refund it. Kalaauokalani moved that the section pass as read. The amendment to strike out "W. W. Dimond" was first offered and lost. Kalaauokalani's motion carried, leaving the section with Dimond's name in it. An amendment was inserted whereby the company will put in 50

free city lights and five additional for each year thereafter. The act as amended passed its second reading. It will be read for the third time on March 23.
The Senate adjourned to 10 a. m. today.

Shipping Notes.

(From Thursday's daily.)

The Inter-Island steamer Maui is on the Marine Railway for a thorough overhauling.

The bark Santiago sailed March 6 for Hilo from San Francisco with a cargo valued at \$38,329.

George W. Lucas, messenger at the custom house, has been promoted one grade in the service.

The schooner Helene cleared from San Francisco for Honolulu on March 10 with a cargo valued at \$16,500.

The bark Diamond Head cleared from San Francisco for Honolulu on March 6 with a cargo valued at \$28,071.

The schooner Defender sailed for Mahukona from San Francisco on March 10 with a cargo valued at \$12,636.

For the first time since she has been in the trade the barkentine Fullerton is now loading oil at Ventura, and will come direct from that Port to Honolulu.

The American-Hawaiian steamship American arrived in San Francisco from New York on March 5, making the trip in fifty-five days and sixteen hours, which is the best passage made by any of this company's fleet.

The big freighter Arizona of the Hawaiian-American line came into port on time from Seattle yesterday. She had good weather all the way. The Arizona docked at the Railway wharf, and began taking on a cargo of sugar almost as soon as she had tied up to the dock. She will get away for Kahului, probably on Saturday.

VESSELS IN PORT.

ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. Tug Iroquois, Rodman.

MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)
Alden Resse, Am. bk., Kessel, San Francisco, March 17.

Amelia, Am. bktn., Willer, Eureka, Mar. 15.

Geneva, Br. schr., Vancouver, in distress.

J. H. Lunsmann, Am. schr., Johnson, Hongkong, March 15.

Kenilworth, Am. sp., Taylor, Oyster Bay, Feb. 3.

Marie Hackfeld, Ger. sp., Wuhmann, Bremen, Feb. 19.

Mary E. Foster, Am. schr., Thompson, March 14.

Paramita, Am. sp., Backus, Newcastle, Feb. 21 (in distress).

Robert Lewers, Am. schr., Underwood, Port Gamble, Feb. 20.

R. P. Rithet, Am. bk., McPhail, San Francisco, March 2.

RECORDED MARCH 6.
Nakapuuhi et al. to Puna Sug. Co., Ltd.; L. 30 ft right of way, 19 yds, 300 sq ft in all. B 249, p 497. Dated Feb. 14, 1903.

Wray Taylor to E. Polyblank; D: Gr 3028, Thurston Ave., Honolulu; \$1. B 248, p 117. Dated Mar. 6, 1903.

E. Polyblank to Amy Taylor; D: Gr 3028, Thurston Ave., Honolulu; \$1. B 248, p 117. Dated Mar. 6, 1903.

Ruffin A. Leman to Hilo R. R. Co.; D & Agrmt; r-o-w around Green Lake & permit to remove cinders, rocks, etc., Puna, Hawaii; \$5, etc. B 249, p 23. Dated Oct. 31, 1902.

F. L. Dorch to J. L. Cockburn; D: lot 15, blk 3, Puunui tract, Honolulu; \$1,000. B 249, p 20. Dated Mar. 6, 1903.

J. L. Cockburn to W. A. Johnston; M: lots 19, 18 and 1-2 lot 17, blk 5, Puunui tract, Honolulu; \$1,000. B 243, p 313. Dated Mar. 6, 1903.

RECORDED MAR. 7.
Chang Kan Lin to Tan Sang Tong Co.;

MOTHER AND BABE

Sick mother—sick child!
That's the way it works when a mother is nursing her infant.

Scott's Emulsion is an ideal medicine for nursing mothers. It has a direct effect on the milk. Sometimes the mother is weak; her thin milk does not make the baby grow. Scott's Emulsion changes all that. The rich cod-liver oil in Scott's Emulsion feeds the mother and gives a flow of rich, nourishing milk for the baby.

The medicine in Scott's Emulsion not only strengthens the mother but goes naturally through the milk and strengthens the child.

Nothing to harm—all for good—Scott's Emulsion.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S. NEW YORK LINE

Regular Packets
Sailing from
NEW YORK TO HONOLULU
at regular intervals.

For freight rates apply to
CHAS. BREWER & CO.,
27 Killy St., Boston.
OR C. BREWER & CO.,
LIMITED, HONOLULU.

D: lot 9 Kul 1120, Puna valley, Honolulu; \$150. B 249, p 32. Dated Feb. 19, 1903.

J. L. McCandless to A. H. Kentwell; D: par R. P. 2389, Kalia, Honolulu; \$250. B 249, p 32. Dated Mar. 6, 1903.

A. H. Kentwell and hsb to J. L. McCandless; M: pars R. P. 2389, Kalia, Honolulu; \$2,500. B 243, p 315. Dated Mar. 7, 1903.

RECORDED MAR. 9.
Claus Spreckels & Co. to I. H. Kahili; Rel; lands at Lepeuli, Waipake, etc., Kauai; \$297.50. B 257, p 50. Dated Mar. 2, 1903.

First Bank of Hilo to M. S. Kahana and hsb; Rel; 1 acre land, Ponahawai, Hilo, Hawaii; \$300. B 215, p 432. Dated Jan. 19, 1903.

M. S. Kahana and hsb to A. A. Brenden; D: 1 acre land, Ponahawai, Hilo, Hawaii; \$430. B 249, p 34. Dated Jan. 19, 1903.

Joseph Vierra to J. W. Keomakani Lo; Rel; 10 land, Iliman St., Hilo, Hawaii; \$200. B 222, p 34. Dated Jan. 22, 1903.

Joseph Vierra to J. W. Keomakani Lo; D: land; Wailuku river road extension, Hilo, Hawaii; \$115. B 249, p 36. Dated Dec. 31, 1902.

John Grey to W. G. G. Taylor; D: lot 1 and par R. P. 5705, Kul 8211, Kukuau 24, Hilo, Hawaii; \$500. B 249, p 37. Dated Feb. 16, 1903.

W. G. G. Taylor to A. Valentine; M: par R. P. 5705, Kul 8211, Kukuau 24, Hilo, Hawaii; \$500. B 243, p 318. Dated Feb. 16, 1903.

Jane Pilipi to M. K. Enoka; D: 3 acres of R. P. 1238, Kanaolu, Honaunau, Maui; \$20. B 249, p 33. Dated Jan. 17, 1903.

A. W. Akau and hsb to J. Palau and w; D: R. P. 890, Laupahoehoe, Hilo, Hawaii; \$365. B 249, p 38. Dated Feb. 27, 1903.

E. K. Quinn to L. Keoloea; D: int in R. P. 4885, Kul 8087, Kapaau, Kohala, Hawaii; \$6. B 249, p 41. Dated Feb. 5, 1903.

John Al to A. B. Lindsay; D: 1 acre of R. P. 2161, Nienie, Hamakua, Hawaii; \$300. B 249, p 42. Dated Mar. 4, 1903.

R. T. Guard to First Bank of Hilo, Ltd.; CM: 2-5 int in R. A. Lucas & Co, Hilo, Hawaii; \$750. B 243, p 321. Dated March 4, 1903.

J. S. Canario to M. do Rego and hsb; Rel; lot F of lot 6, Kukuau 24, Hilo, Hawaii; \$250. B 229, p 155. Dated Feb. 23, 1903.

M. do Rego to J. G. Serrao; D: lot F of lot 6, Kukuau 24, Hilo, Hawaii; \$1000. B 248, p 149. Dated March 3, 1903.

M. Hirochi to Codella; D: subdiv 5 lot 8, blk 1 of R. P. 7223, Keaua, Puna, Hawaii; \$200. B 248, p 151. Dated Feb. 19, 1903.

U. Massa to M. Hirochi; D: par lot 5, blk 1, of R. P. 7223, Keaua, Puna, Hawaii; \$400. B 248, p 152. Dated Feb. 19, 1903.

M. Hirochi to Tanaka; D: par lot 5, blk 1 of R. P. 7223, Keaua, Puna, Hawaii; \$400. B 248, p 154. Dated Feb. 19, 1903.

M. Hirochi to Tadamaru; D: par lot 5, blk 1 of R. P. 7223, Keaua, Puna, Hawaii; \$400. B 248, p 155. Dated Feb. 19, 1903.

M. Hirochi to Selaki; D: par lot 3, blk 1, of R. P. 7223, Keaua, Puna, Hawaii; \$400. B 248, p 157. Dated Feb. 19, 1903.

M. Hirochi to Segawa; D: par lot 5, blk 1 of R. P. 7223, Keaua, Puna, Hawaii; \$400. B 248, p 158. Dated Feb. 19, 1903.

M. Hirochi to Mito et al; D: par lot 5, blk 1, of R. P. 7223, Keaua, Puna, Hawaii; \$400. B 248, p 159. Dated Feb. 19, 1903.

M. Hirochi to Ogi; D: par lot 8, blk 1, of R. P. 7223, Keaua, Puna, Hawaii; \$400. B 248, p 161. Dated Feb. 19, 1903.

M. Hirochi to U. Massa; D: pars lots 8 and 8, blk 1 of R. P. 7223, Keaua, Puna, Hawaii; \$400. B 248, p 163. Dated Feb. 19, 1903.

Tai Lee Wai Co to M. E. Foster; Fels Entry; premises, Kaniwa, Koolaula, Oahu. B 243, p 324. Dated March 9, 1903.

K. Malulu to W. Ringer; D: lot in R. P. 4107, Kul 2210, and pc land, Wailuku, R. P. 6302, Kul 2426, Ap 1, Waiehu and pc land Uluapukua, Maui; \$10. B 249, p 44. Dated Feb. 14, 1903.

M. Kunhi to W. Ringer; D: R. P. 4107, Kul 2210 and pc land, Wailuku, R. P. 6302, Kul 2426, Ap 1, Waiehu, pc land, Uluapukua, Maui; \$10. B 249, p 44. Dated Feb. 14, 1903.

Pioneer Mill Co. Ltd. to Bank of Hawaii Ltd; Confrd; lands, leases, etc., Lahaina, Maui; \$1. B 249, p 45. Dated Feb. 28, 1903.

FORECLOSURES
MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by John M. Vivas of Honolulu, Oahu, to William R. Castle, trustee, dated January 29th, 1898, recorded in Liber 174, page 288, now held by Western and Hawaiian Investment Company, Limited, as assignee, notice is hereby given that the assignee of mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: non-payment of interest as well as principal.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 4th day of April, 1903, at 12 noon of said day, unless said mortgage with all expenses are paid prior to said day.

Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle, attorney for mortgagee. Dated Honolulu, March 6th, 1903.
WESTERN AND HAWAIIAN INVESTMENT CO., LTD.,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

runny next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of Isabella K. Winston, plaintiff, should not be awarded to her pursuant to the tenor of her annexed Petition.

And have you then there this Writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

WITNESS Hon. J. T. De Bolt, First Judge of the Circuit Court of (Seal) the First Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 22nd day of January, 1903.

GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

Territory of Hawaii,)
Honolulu, Oahu,)ss.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the original summons in said cause, and that the said Court ordered publication of the same and continuance of said cause, until the next May, A. D. 1903, Term of this Court.

J. A. THOMPSON, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, Territory of Hawaii. Honolulu, February 10, 1903. 2461—Feb. 13, 20, 27, Mar. 6, 13, 20.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII. (\$2.00 Stamps.)

Virginia Hendrickson vs. Julius Hendrickson.—Term Summons.
The Territory of Hawaii: To the High Sheriff of the Territory of Hawaii, or his Deputy, the Sheriff of the Island of Oahu, or his Deputy: You are commanded to summon Julius Hendrickson, defendant, in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the February Term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 2nd day of February next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of Virginia Hendrickson, plaintiff, should not be awarded to her pursuant to the tenor of her annexed Libel for Divorce.

And have you then there this Writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

WITNESS Hon. J. T. De Bolt, First Judge of the Circuit Court of (Seal) the First Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 12th day of January, 1903.

(Signed) J. A. THOMPSON, Clerk.

Territory of Hawaii,)
Island of Oahu,)ss.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the original summons in said cause, and that the said Court ordered publication of the same and continuance of said cause, until the next May, A. D. 1903, Term of this Court.

GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, Territory of Hawaii. Honolulu, February 10, 1903. 2461—Feb. 13, 20, 27, Mar. 6, 13, 20.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII. (\$2.00 Stamps.)

Lydia R. Allen vs. George C. Allen.—Term Summons.
The Territory of Hawaii: To the High Sheriff of the Territory of Hawaii, or his Deputy, the Sheriff of the Island of Oahu, or his Deputy: You are commanded to summon George C. Allen, defendant, in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the February Term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of O